THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 16, NO. 48. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JAN. 19, 1899. TERMS—$1.50 IN ADVANCE

We are showing a splendid line of

Dress Goods!

New goods are being

Opened Almost Every Day!

and it is no trouble to show you what we have.

Our prices are the lowest for goods of equal value. We try to buy only the best.

C. M. & W. W. FENELON,

General Merchants,

Cor. Brown and Davenport Streets.

Laces and Embroideries!

Our first purchase for spring in these goods is just in, and as age adds to experience, so experience adds to beauty in making Laces and Embroideries just as freely as in making fine Shoes and fine Fabrics of all kinds. They are delicate and dainty, and yet cheap.

After a bit we will show you the finest line of

Women's and Children's Shoes

ever shown in the northwest. All widths from A to E E.

Come and see the Laces and Embroideries NOW.

SPAFFORD & COLE.

Lay Sermon.

I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs,
A palace and a prison on each hand.
BYRON.

A matter of fact person, not thoroughly up in orthography or history, reading this passage, remarked, "that's a lie; I've been thar, and there's no bridge of any size in Venice."

Perhaps the ignorance of that extensive traveler may illustrate our ignorance of the misfortune and suffering which more or less pervade all communities. One effect of selfishness is to contract the circle of vision and render us oblivious to everything beyond a certain radius. Whether this condition arises from too constant introspection, from absorption in personal schemes of business or pleasure, or from steady contemplation of distant objects of attainment, the effect is the same. We don't learn what is going on in the world. The joys and sorrows, the successes and failures of mankind transpire unheeded, and outside of our little sphere, so far as our knowledge and sympathy are concerned, the universe might as well never have been created.

But, fortunately or unfortunately, ignorance never has changed a fact. It is helpless. Agnosticism has not even the weight of a respectable negative. A negation has some force because it is at least belligerent, but an "I don't know" is as powerless as the sigh of a spent zephyr.

Of course the "Bridge of Sighs" is an historical entity, an object of interest to all who visit the "Bride of the Sea." Innumerable victims of tyranny have passed over it, from the palace to the prison, looking their last upon earth and giving a farewell sigh to life and hope.

In poetry and romance the Bridge of Sighs has become an embodied ideal of human misery. The finest expression of this idea is found in Hood's pathetic poem bearing that title. "One more unfortunate" in the long array of beautiful lost ones has sought relief in suicide, and the dark waters have closed over another life whose misery God alone can know.

I wonder how many of us have even an approximate idea of the suffering there is in this world. How many of us really care to know? How can we estimate its extent or its infinite variety? If we could be endowed with some magical power of perception, how amazed we should be at the multiplied forms of misery that afflict mankind. I sometimes think the reason why our sympathies are not more active is because we do not know. We read in song and story about the struggling poor, and shed sympathetic tears over their sufferings, but we never stop to think that this romance only reflects reality. We finish our novel with a sigh, our tears are dried, we lose the sense of realism impressed upon us while reading, when all the time the starving poor are passing over their bridge of sighs. In sight of the palaces of wealth, in hearing of feasting and revelry, in the very center of gigantic industries that coin the wealth of the world, there are untold thousands who are going as surely to their doom as were those who, in the days of the Doges, crossed from the palace to the prison.

We sit in our cosy rooms hour after hour, absorbed in beautiful stories of happy and successful loves, never thinking that perhaps at our very doors there may be those who are perishing because of love misplaced. All over this beautiful earth are strewn the ashes of dead hopes. In the vast procession of unfortunates that throng life's thoroughfares are thousands whose sweet and innocent lives might have illustrated the loves of the angels, but man's inhumanity has brought ruin and desolation, and driven them despairing over their bridge of sighs.

We study the statistics of crime and marvel that society can exist where offences are so frequent and so rank. But we have no thought of sympathy for the offenders against the law. We do not stop to think that many of them are more sinned against than sinning. In our own security of virtue and innocence we make little allowance for heredity, environment or oppression, and do not realize that many, perhaps all, of those vassals of vice might, but for the offenses of others, have been kings and queens in realms of purity and honor. So, unhelped and unhessled, branded with what may have been the guilt of others, they pass over their bridge of sighs.

Has it ever occurred to you how near together are the palace and the prison? The fastidious Augustus, reposing in his sumptuous apartments, Miss Flora McFlimsey, languid and beautiful in her exquisite boudoir, have but to rise and gaze from their windows, and their eyes may rest upon scenes worthy of the Inferno. This may be extreme, but it illustrates actualities found almost everywhere. Wherever we turn we find a "palace and a prison on each hand." How does it affect us? What impression do the multiplied misfortunes and despair of mankind make upon us? Perhaps some of us may have been so accustomed to the sight that it appeals to no sensibility within us. Some of us may be so wrapped in the joys of our own redemption, so exalted in our own righteousness, as to be oblivious to the crying needs of others. "Some of us may excuse ourselves by saying "I did not know." Brothers, that won't do. Every example of human suffering should appeal to something within us. The righteousness that leaves no room for sympathy for the lost and the unfortunate is only a weight to drag us down, not wings to carry us upward. The plea of ignorance never can be taken in any court, because it is our business to know, and knowing, it is our duty to act, even if it is but the giving of a cup of cold water.

Brother, have you ever crossed the bridge of sighs? You have, even though your days may not have been very long in the land. Look back over your course. In the flush of success you have forgotten many events. But all along the track there are sorrows, defeats, disappointments, perhaps offenses, which might have wrecked your life. Though you have forgotten or ignored them, those events meant much to you then. Now, as you recall them, can you not see how much the same things mean to others? You are proud in your dominant manhood, they are abased in the depths of failure. The only difference between you and them is that you, through friendship, favor or power, have remained in the palace a conqueror, and they, forsaken, condemned and helpless, have passed over their bridge of sighs in abject defeat.

It may be that such conditions will always exist. But if each one who calls himself a christian would be occasionally self-forgetful, look ahead along the highway as he journeys "from Jerusalem to Jericho," and reach a helping hand to those who have "fallen among thieves," the stream of life would be spanned by fewer bridges of sighs, and the poor, the suffering and the oppressed would realize the beautiful words of the Psalmist, "weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning." So mote it be.

New Families For Oneida County.

E. C. Sturdevant, general manager for the Oneida County Land and Abstract Company, has been busily engaged the past week, and is still at work, making out abstracts on 4300 acres of land lying in the southwestern part of the county in Townships 36 and 37, Range 4, and Township 37, Range 5. This land was owned by the Clifford Lumber Co., which at one time operated a saw mill on the Soo line about 32 miles west of this city. The mill was destroyed by fire about three years ago and was not rebuilt. Mr. George W. Boyce, of Chicago, has purchased these lands, and last week while in Rhinelander paid $700 into the county treasury for back taxes on them. He bought the land for the purpose of locating settlers upon it, and that he has well carried out his intention will plainly appear to our readers.

Polish families to the number of twenty-two are now awaiting but the word to start for this section, and Mr. Boyce stated that he had forty families who would make this county their home by spring.

Some of the best land in this county is found in the two townships above mentioned. The soil is of an excellent quality and is especially adapted for raising all manner of root crops. With the labor which will be put upon the land by the new settlers its fruitfulness goes without question.

Mr. Boyce represents a big land syndicate that makes a business of keeping posted regarding fertile tracts and inducing immigration thereon. The syndicate recently purchased the big swamp in Wood County and now have a considerable portion of it ditched and occupied by settlers. That the syndicate through Mr. Boyce its agent is interested in this vicinity is most gratifying.

Death and Burial of Mrs. S. S. Miller

The announcement of the death of Mrs. S. S. Miller last Friday morning, which occurred at her home at an early hour that morning, brought gloom and sorrow to many hearts in this city, where the deceased had spent nearly all of her married life. It was indeed unexpected at this time, and yet her condition during the past three years had been such as to cause her relatives and intimate friends much anxiety, it being known that she was afflicted with a serious heart affection.

Her last sickness was of short duration. She gave birth on Monday to a little daughter, and her condition was encouraging to her family and friends, who were naturally concerned regarding her because of the knowledge of the heart trouble, until Thursday afternoon when she was taken with one of the dreaded sinking spells, so alarming to those afflicted with weakness of this vital organ. She revived, but those who were near knew that a change for the worse had come and that the patient sufferer's life hung by but a slender thread, though the sad end was not thought to be so near.

Mrs. Miller was the oldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mosher, of Eau Claire, and was 41 years of age. She went to Eau Claire with her parents when but a young babe, and grew to womanhood in that city, where she was married in 1878 to Mr. Miller. After their marriage they went to Wiltehall, Trempeleau Co., where they resided for a number of years prior to locating in Rhinelander. Year by year, during all the time she has made her home here, a regard and affection for her has grown in all hearts. She was a woman of gentle disposition, a tender, loving heart and sympathetic nature, and we can hardly think of one whose departure from our midst would be more keenly felt. She was kind, genial and true and will not soon be forgotten. By her death the husband and daughters are bereft of a kind and affectionate wife and mother, and the community loses a worthy member. Outside of her immediate family her death will not be more sorely felt nor sincerely mourned than by the members of the Ladies Aid Society of the Congregational church, with which society she had worked since its organization. She was its treasurer for many years and held that office at the time of her death. She was a member of the Study Club and the Rhinelander Woman's Club, and was prominent in all social gatherings.

The funeral was held from her late home Sunday afternoon, the services being conducted by the Rev. Wm. Bray, of Oakaloosa, Iowa, a former pastor of the Congregational church here and a most intimate friend of the family. He was assisted by Rev. G. H. Kemp. The music, under the direction of Miss Helen Alban, was most fitting. "Lead Kindly Light," "Nearer My God to Thee" and "The Beautiful Home of the Soul" were sung by a choir composed of Mrs. J. J. Reardon, Miss Helen Alban, Miss Eva Kemp, Sam Walker and Francis Ulrich. The pallbearers were Messrs. D. B. Stevens, Seth Kimball, S. H. Alban, W. E. Brown, L. J. Billings and Arthur Taylor.

The floral offerings were many and beautiful, and expressed but in a way the deep feeling of sympathy of many friends for the bereaved ones.

Mrs. Miller leaves to mourn her death a loving husband, four daughters, a father and mother, two sisters and one brother, all of whom have the heartfelt sympathy of this community.

Among the relatives present were Mrs. Mosher and Mrs. Jackson, of Eau Claire, mother and sister of the deceased; Mrs. Spaulding, a cousin, from Oshkosh; Charles Mosher, of Minneapolis, a brother; J. S. and Elmer Miller, of Wausau, father and brother of Mr. Miller; Mrs. C. V. Bardeen, of Madison, a sister of Mr. Miller.

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr Jas. A. Jones, publisher of the Leader, Mexia, Texas. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy, as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by

ANDERLE & HINMAN, Druggists.

New Goods!

Correct styles,
Right kind of prices,
Fair, honest treatment.
One price; plain figures,
Truthful advertising,
Practicing the golden rule,
Money back when you want it,
No shoddy or plunder,
That's our way of doing business.
Does it suit you? If it does,
Then we would be glad to see you at our store.

H. LEWIS,

The Men's Furnisher. Gray's old stand, Brown St., Rhinelander, Wis.

School Notes.

The literary work in the High School will be resumed on Friday afternoon, Jan. 27, at which time the following program will be rendered:

Music.....School.
Recitation....Herbert Chatterton.
Recitation.....Corda Brock.
Essay.....Charlie Ball.
Music .....Grace Hilliker.
Recitation .....Lewis Carlson.
Essay.....Beulah Chase.
Recitation.....Genie Bostrom.
Music.....Mae Flala.
Recitation.....Verna Budge.
Current News.....Myrtle Hogan.
Reading.....Virginia Day.
Recitation.....Earl Chabe.
Music.....School.

A cordial invitation is extended to all interested. The exercises begin at 2:45.

A number of new books have been added to the school library on history and electricity.

Maude Hunter and Mary McRae have withdrawn from school for the remainder of the year on account of poor health.

Miss Nellie Plugh has an attack of la grippe.

Ed. Markham returned to school Monday after an absence of one week on account of sickness.

Miss Nettie Wheelan returned from her home at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Monday noon, and has resumed her school duties after an absence of of one week on account of sickness.

Miss Virginia Vaughn substituted for Miss Kyle of the eight grade during her sickness.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by Anderle & Hinman, Druggists.

The "grip" is making a visit to Rhinelander, and many cases have been reported. Most of those afflicted have had it in a mild form. A suggestion by George T. Angell, president of the Humane Society at Boston, may be found valuable:

"When the grip was prevailing as an epidemic a few years ago I ascertained that of the 3 persons employed in a match factory in this city not one had been troubled by it. I have at various times told the press how many at Memphis, Tenn., escaped the terrible epidemic of yellow fever there, as they claimed, by wearing powdered sulphur in their shoes; also, the evidence of a distinguished German medical writer, that wearing sulphur in this way has proved a complete protection against cholera and other epidemic diseases; also that those working in the sulphur mines of Italy escape the malaria which prevails all about them; also that sulphur in the shoes has cured various cases of rheumatism; also that sulphur taken internally or worn in the shoes has sufficient power to pass through the body, the clothing and the pocket-book, blackening the silver there."

Episcopal Church.

Services at St. Augustine's Mission church are as follows: Holy Communion every Sunday at 8:00 a. m. Morning prayer and sermon at 10:30. Sunday School at noon; evening prayer and sermon at 7:30 p. m.

On the first Sunday of the month there will be no early Communion, but a late celebration of the Eucharistic service instead at 10:30 a. m.

Evening prayer is also said Friday afternoons at 5:00 o'clock.

Everyone gladly welcomed to all services

C. M. HITCHCOCK, Pastor.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER, • WISCONSIN.

A curious display is evident in the authoritative estimation of the heat of the sun. Pouillet places it at 1,400 to 1,500 degrees (centigrade), Ste. Claire-Deville at 2,500 degrees, Lord Kelvin and Prof. Langley at 8,000 degrees, Sporer at 3,700 degrees, and Pater Leodie at 10,000,000 degrees.

It has been demonstrated that from the stalk of the cotton plant can be produced a fiber which is just the thing for cotton bagging. The stalks yield 15 per cent. of their weight in fiber, much more than enough for bagging the crop. The Scientific American predicts that the new industry will soon take on great proportions.

A KANSAS CITY grocer, who lost $2,500 by the failure of a bank, decided to be his own banker. In the ground, six feet below the floor of his store, he buried an iron box. He ran a two-inch iron tube from the floor through the top of the box, and through this tube he drops his profits of ten dollars a day. The top of the tube he plugs with a wooden cork, which looks like an ordinary knob.

ACCORDING to the Etoile Belge, the health of Princess Louise, of Coburg, daughter of the king of the Belgians, who has been for many months shut up in a lunatic asylum in Austria, is beginning to decline. Her memory is, it is said, completely gone, and she never asks for any news of her parents or other relatives. She passes her time in walking up and down her apartment, where she is always strictly watched, and in cutting little paper patterns.

PRINCE GEORGE of Greece, the new high commissioner of the powers in Crete, is a big, handsome fellow, powerfully built, standing six feet four and one-half inches in his stockings and weighing over 19 stone. Despite his weight, he is said to be very active, and a fine boxer and wrestler. The prince, who was born in 1869, is the favorite nephew of the Prince of Wales, and is on terms of the most affectionate friendship with his cousins of the Danish court.

JACOB FONTZ, a gentleman who resides at St. Michaels, Md., a little town not far from Washington, on the banks of the Potomac, makes a business of raising bull frogs for the market, and ships them in crates containing a dozen each and plenty of sea weed to the hotels and restaurants of New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other cities of the east. It is a profitable business. No farmer in that part of the state makes half as much money with double the labor as Mr. Fontz.

DEAN & SHIBLEY, brokers and bankers, have taken charge of the arrangements to consolidate the paper manufacturers of this country. The deal will involve about $40,000,000, and will include the mills making fine writing paper, bond paper, wrapping, ledger, envelope and news paper. There are 47 important mills in the United States, 25 being in New England, within a radius of 70 miles. These mills have been making an average of 250 tons of paper a day, which is said to be from 20 to 40 tons over production.

WHEN the senate met on the first Monday of December its membership was complete for the first time in a number of years. The death of Senator Morrill makes another break in the list, and there are some people who argue from this fact that it is unlucky for the senate to have its list of membership filled. They claim that the record of the past shows that whenever there has been a full senate death has followed shortly afterward. This fact, however, will not probably prevent a general scramble for Senator Morrill's shoes.

S. H. ADGERS has discovered near Rawlins, Wyo., a perfect petrification, in a good state of preservation, of a monster saurian (lizard), which measures 180 feet in length. The body is about 140 feet long, and a section 60 feet long can be taken out as a whole. The fossil lies close to the top of the ground, and the head tapers to the point of the nose. This is an important discovery, and fortifies the well-known scientific fact that Wyoming is the grave yard par excellence of the gigantic animals of the past geological epochs.

FOR countless generations spiders they have practiced the art of sailing through the air on tiny parachutes which they make from woven strands of gossamer. Now, however, the tables have been turned, and instead of wearing parachutes for themselves the poor spiders are set to spin ropes for human aeronauts. This novel idea has been put into operation at Chalais-Meudon, near Paris, where a spider factory for the special manufacture of balloon ropes for the military aeronautic section is now in full swing. Each little creature is made to spin 30 or 40 yards of thread before it is allowed to have a rest.

THE recent protest of J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, against the cutting of Christmas trees is warmly commended in the west. In his protest he said: "The trees selected for slaughter on this anniversary are always the straightest and most symmetrical. There were last year more than 20,000,000 of Christmas trees cut down and put on the market. The absurdity of celebrating the birth of the Saviour of the world by a wanton waste and extravagance which jeopardizes the welfare of millions of human beings yet unborn is obvious to every thinking man."

PNEUMONIA WAS FATAL.

Nelson Dingley, the Noted Maine Statesman, Dies from the Effects of the Disease.

NEARLY TWENTY YEARS IN CONGRESS.

Was the Author of the Existing Tariff Law—Declined a Position in President McKinley's Cabinet—Some of the Characteristics for Which He Was Noted.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Hon. Nelson Dingley, of Maine, leader of the republican side on the floor of the house of representatives and representing the Second congressional district of Maine in that body, died here last night at half past ten of heart failure resulting from extreme weakness due to pneumonia. He leaves a wife, four sons and one daughter.

Sketch of His Career.

Nelson Dingley, Jr., governor of Maine, 1874-75, and member of congress from the Second congressional district of Maine since 1881, was born in Durham, Androscoggin county, Maine, February 13, 1832. In 1855 he graduated from Dartmouth college. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar, but decided to become a journalist, and in September, 1856, he purchased the Lewiston Journal, of which he had been practically the editor, while studying law, and to which in 1861 he added a daily edition. The paper increased rapidly in circulation and influence under his management.

NELSON DINGLEY, JR.

Sent to Congress.

He was a member of the Maine legislature from 1861 to 1863, and again from 1868 to 1873. In the years 1874-75 he was governor of Maine, declining a third nomination. In 1881 he was elected to congress from the Second district, and had been a member ever since. In the Fifty-second and Fifty-third congresses he was an active member of the committee on appropriations.

Declines Cabinet Position.

In forming his cabinet prior to entering on the duties of chief executive March 4, 1897, President McKinley tendered the position of secretary of the treasury to Mr. Dingley, but he declined the offer, preferring to remain in his position as chairman of the ways and means committee and floor leader of the republican majority of the house. Under his lead the house within 16 days after the Fifty-fifth congress was convened in extraordinary session on the 15th of March, 1897, by President McKinley, passed a bill revising the tariff.

Some of His Characteristics.

For the ordinary manipulations of politics Mr. Dingley had no use whatever. He paid no attention to primaries or delegates. Every two years his people renominated him by acclamation in a sound republican district where nomination is equivalent to election. Mr. Dingley devoted his time to acquiring experience and knowledge, which made him more and more valuable. Mr. Dingley was not an orator. He lacked the physical presence, the development of throat and chest and quality of voice which make men orators. None the less all the members listened when he arose to speak. He had a wonderfully lucid way of asserting facts, going at once to the heart of every contested point. He also had a remarkable faculty of presenting an argument. His mind was logical to the highest degree. Had he followed the law and been promoted to the bench he would have made a famous judge, for his mental sight enabled him to see through any litigated question with great clearness and his decisions would have been eminently sound and fair.

Elevated Trains Collide.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—In the dense fog that overhung Woodlawn Friday night an east-bound train on the South Side elevated road crashed into the rear end of a train standing at Monroe avenue and Sixty-third street shortly before seven o'clock. The motor car of the rear train telescoped the smoking car of the train in front. Six persons were severely injured, and several others, whose names are not known, went home with many scratches and bruises.

Change Dates.

Dubuque, Ia., Jan. 16.—C. T. Hancock, president of the Great Western trotting circuit, has changed the date of the association's meeting from the 17th to the 19th inst., at the Auditorium, Chicago. Dates for the Dubuque meeting have been fixed for August 21 to 26, the purses aggregating $60,000.

New Stamps for Cuba.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The post office department has decided to issue a new set of stamps for Cuba, and the bureau of engraving and printing has been called on for designs. The denominations now contemplated are one, two, three, five and ten centavos.

Disaster Feared.

Pensacola, Fla., Jan. 16.—The launch Paul Jones, with eight persons, has about been given up as lost in the Gulf of Mexico. Col. Yocum and daughter, of St. Louis, and a daughter of Major Taggart, of Indianapolis, were among those on board.

Vermont's New Senator.

Montpelier, Vt., Jan. 12.—H. F. Field declined the appointment as United States senator to fill the vacancy from Vermont, and Chief Justice Jonathan Ross, of the state supreme court, has been appointed in his stead and has accepted.

Killed by Lightning.

Huntsville, Tex., Jan. 13. — While three negroes were sitting about a fireplace of a farmhouse near here a bolt of lightning flashed down the chimney and all were killed.

A FINE SHOWING.

Recent Call for Statement of Condition of National Banks Produces Encouraging Results.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Charles G. Dawes, comptroller of the currency, in commenting upon the abstract of reports of national banks under the call of December 1, 1898, says that it was the most notable statement in the history of the national banking system. The reports show a large increase over the reports of September 20, 1898, the date of the preceding call. The total of the resources of September 20, 1898, was $4,003,511,041, which was the largest sum reached in the history of the system up to that time. The total resources shown by the reports of December 1, 1898, was $4,313,304,519, an increase in resources over the showing of September 20, 1898, of $309,593,474. The increase in individual deposits over the September 20 statement is $193,815,272, and they reach a total of $2,225,269,513. In loans and discounts the increase is $58,433,210, and their aggregate $2,214,294,838. The cash in banks shows an increase, while notes and bills rediscounted and bills payable show a decrease as compared with the September statement.

CENSURE FOR MANY

The Commission to Investigate the Conduct of the War Blames Chiefs of the Army and Congress.

New York, Jan. 16.—The Herald's Washington special says: Briefly put, the commission to investigate the conduct of the war will place blame as follows:

Secretary Alger—For weakness in his relations with Maj. Gen. Miles; for permitting Gen. Miles to go to Santiago.

Gen. Miles—For his conduct before, during and after the war; for his selection of certain army camps. For telling Secretary Alger he was in the habit of making out his own orders; for bringing unfounded charges that bad beef was supplied to the troops in Porto Rico.

Gen. Shafter—For certain points which he admitted in his testimony.

Gen. Breckinridge—For leaving his department to take part in the Santiago battle; for not making more inspections.

Gen. Brooke—For conditions at Camp Thomas; for lack of inspections; for failure to carry out proper sanitary regulations.

Congress—For failure to make appropriations for smokeless powder.

LOOKING FOR FACTS.

President McKinley Will Send a Commission to the Philippines to Study the Situation.

Washington, Jan. 15.—President McKinley has decided to send a commission to the Philippines to make a thorough study of the situation and advise him as to what the policy of the United States should be regarding those islands. He has asked these men to serve on the commission:

Rear Admiral George Dewey, commander in chief of the Asiatic squadron.

Maj. Gen. E. S. Otis, military governor of the Philippines.

Prof. J. G. Schurman, president of Cornell university.

Col. Charles Denby, former minister to China and now a member of the war investigation commission.

Brig. Gen. Charles B. Whittier, of New York, recently on duty at Manila.

Admiral Dewey will be president of the commission.

A STRANGE DEATH.

Under Hypnotic Influence a Wisconsin Woman Commits Suicide by a Slow Process.

Marinette, Wis., Jan. 13.—Mme. Jennie Howard, a modiste, well known in this and several other Wisconsin cities, died Thursday, her death being practically a case of slow suicide. Four weeks ago she went to the Menominee hospital determined to die, made her will and absolutely refused to take any medicines or allow the physicians to do anything for her. The last three days she refused to allow the attendants to even comfort her. The hypnotic influence of a man, said to have half a dozen wives, is said to have been the cause of her strange death.

Argument Ends in Murder.

Danville, Ill., Jan. 13.—Albert Beard shot and killed S. W. VanCleave, of Beardstown. They were chopping wood together and got into an argument over the payment for a saw. A fight followed. Beard is 55 years old, and VanCleave is a young man. The former was getting the worst of the fight when he pulled his gun and fired. Beard came to Danville and gave himself up.

Entire Family Drowned.

Cardsville, Ky., Jan. 16.—Daniel Jennings, a tobacco grower, and his son Samuel were drowned near here. This wipes out the entire family by drowning, as Jennings' wife and two daughters were drowned some months ago.

Sends Good News.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Maj. Gen. Otis reports to the secretary of war that conditions are improving in Manila, that the citizens feel more secure, that many natives are returning and that the city is quiet and business active.

A Brute Lynched.

Gulf, N. C., Jan. 12.—Henry Jones (colored) was hanged by a mob near Harper Cross Roads for assaulting and murdering Mrs. Nancy Welch, white widow and mother of five children.

Nineteen Drowned.

Tacoma, Wash., Jan. 16. — Capt. George W. Staling and mate and 17 of the crew of the British ship Andelana were drowned in the harbor during a squall that capsized the vessel.

Hanged at Last.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 14.—Abe Small, murderer of Policeman Nere, who was four times sentenced to death and as many times respited, was hanged in this city.

A Fatal Cyclone.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 16. — A cyclone swept over the northeast part of Gregg county, doing much damage, and Mrs. McEwen and five children were fatally injured.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK GOOD

Situation in Financial and Trade Circles Continues to Be Highly Encouraging.

RAPID ADVANCE IN PRICE OF METALS.

Country Was Never So Strong Financially—No Evidence of Weakness Shown in Any Branch of Trade—Position Also Grows Stronger in the Line of Produce.

New York, Jan. 14.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

"Contrary to the commonly accepted French saying, the expected in trade has occurred. Rapid advance in prices of iron and steel products have had their immediate effect, perhaps not to the lasting benefit of the industry, for there is the same reason for doubt as to its permanence as in 1895, when shrinkage of buying and reaction soon carried prices lower than before. But there is now larger demand for many other products, and without unwieldy combinations all are doing well.

No Evidence of Weakness.

"Throughout the country was never so strong financially, as even governors of London banks admit, one stating that as London had financed America heretofore, now for the first time New York was financing Europe. No evidence of weakness is seen in the other branches of industry nor in those upon which the great excess of exports most depend. Wheat and cotton still go out largely. Europe is buying because it has needs and New York is lending to Europe nobody knows how many millions because there is for the present no need to call loans. The receipt of $2,500,000 of gold from Australia is announced at San Francisco. Americans are in the humor to invest in their own country and have a great amount of money to put out without recalling any of their loans to Europe, so that the heaviest transactions ever known in the stock exchange have occurred during the week without the evidence of reaction for which many strong operators have been looking.

Position Grows Stronger.

"In products also the position of the country grows stronger. Last year's exports of wheat and corn were far beyond all precedent, but the past week has seen exports of 4,255,656 bushels of wheat, flour included, against 3,216,479 last year from Atlantic ports, and in two weeks 9,452,149 against 6,056,788 last year, besides exports in two weeks from Pacific ports of 1,724,051 bushels against 2,340,009 last year. Meanwhile corn exports have been in two weeks 7,199,223 bushels against 6,051,579 last year. It is quite impossible to account for such movements on the theory that at current prices this country is underselling the world and has great quantities yet to move at similar prices. There was an advance of 1¼ cents in wheat during the week, but one cent in corn without any indication that supplies are running short.

"Failures for the week have been 213 in the United States, against 240 last year, and 24 in Canada, against 43 last year."

Bradstreet's Review.

Bradstreet's says:

"To the observer perhaps the most notable feature of the trade situation at present is the strength of prices of nearly all staples, but particularly of cereals, cotton, iron and steel, which have apparently gained further ground since the first of the year. Explanation of the strength of wheat is, of course, found in the good cash demand which seems to meet any slight reaction in values and which has placed the price as high as at any previous time for three months past. This cereal and corn are both in exceptionally good demand abroad, judging from the large exports reported. While large sales of iron and steel are not so numerous as in recent weeks, further advances in prices, notably of pig iron, steel billets, plates and rods bear testimony to the eagerness of buyers to secure supplies and the almost corresponding indifference of the trade toward new business, order books of most of the mills being reported well filled. Pig iron production is the heaviest ever known, but stocks show further depletion. The feeling of confidence in the lumber trade is unabated and an active demand is looked for in the spring, the strength of hard wood being a particular feature in this connection. Prices for boots and shoes are held steadily and the outlook is regarded as favorable. Leather, too, is firm and hides are in sympathy. In other industries activity is a feature."

He Still Lives.

Peoria, Ill., Jan. 16.—John Block, whose end was predicted for Sunday by a local prophet, has staved off the death angel. He spent the intervening time in fasting and prayer. All of today he and his relatives were engaged in prayer, which proved efficacious. Mosaic law says the day ends at sundown, so Block felt safe after that hour and invited friends in to a great feast.

Rebels Surround Manila.

Manila, Jan. 16.—Great hostility toward the Americans is evident on the part of the natives. Friday two natives attacked and wounded a sentry of the South Dakota regiment, who shot one and cut the other with his bayonet. Aguinaldo is massing his troops around Manila and they now number 40,000.

Production of Gold in 1898.

New York, Jan. 12.—The Engineering and Mining Journal, in its compilation of mineral statistics for 1898, places the world's production of gold in the year at $256,218,954. To this total the United States contributed $64,300,000 and Russia $35,135,000.

Enormous Death Rate.

Havana, Jan. 13.—The official report of the mayor of Santa Clara shows that in 1896 there were 1,416 deaths, 6,987 deaths in 1897 and 4,541 deaths in 1898, being, in three years, a loss of 89 per cent. of the population.

Noted Physician Dead.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—Dr. Edwin M. Hale, one of the best-known homeopathic physicians in the country, and author of a number of medical works, died here Sunday after a short illness.

Cannot Be Enforced.

Washington, Jan. 14.—The annual report of the interstate commerce commission to congress says that the interstate commerce law, in its present condition, cannot be enforced.

Was Nearly 102 Years Old.

Utica, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Mrs. Emily J. Mosely, who would have been 102 years old had she lived until April, died at the home for the homeless Sunday night.

A Broken Rail.

Noble, Ill., Jan. 16.—The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern fast mail was ditched by a broken rail near here and 15 persons were injured.

MINOR NEWS ITEMS.

For the Week Ending Jan. 16.

The Arlington hotel and sanitarium at Marlin, Tex., was burned.

Nearly every one of the 300 Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma has the smallpox.

Spain is preparing to resume diplomatic relations with the United States.

The Fourth United States infantry left Fort Sheridan, Ill., for the Philippines.

Alexander W. Hite and wife were suffocated by coal gas in their home near Franks, Ill.

A storm did great damage at Massillon, O., unroofing houses and destroying other property.

Commodore John W. Philip succeeded Rear Admiral Bunce in command of the Brooklyn navy yard.

Two Mormon leaders were tarred and feathered by citizens at Powerwood, Ky., and driven from town.

Elmer King, of Fruitport, Mich., and his bride of a few weeks were drowned in Spring lake while skating.

A man named Damoiseau was guillotined at Troyes, France, for the murder of his son-in-law, Cordier.

Maj. Gen. Shafter left Washington for San Francisco to assume command of the department of California.

Commodore Lewis C. Sartori, United States navy, retired, died at his home in Philadelphia, aged 57 years.

C. Herman Boppe, prominently known as editor of Der Freidenker, died in Milwaukee, aged 57 years.

In a battle in the Yemen division of Arabia 4,000 insurgents and 2,000 Turkish troops were killed or wounded.

The Hartwell & Richards company, jobbers of dry and fancy goods in Providence, R. I., failed for $130,000.

The American cruiser Albany was successfully launched from the yards of the Armstrongs at Elswick, England.

Hiram Walker, founder of the great distillery at Walkerville, Ont., died at his home in Detroit, Mich., aged 83 years.

The new White Star line steamship Oceanic, the largest vessel now afloat, was successfully launched at Belfast, Ireland.

Temperance advocates in Lexington, Ky., who secured evidence against saloon men for violating the Sunday law, were badly beaten by liquor dealers.

The value of the principal articles of domestic export for the month of December was $93,273,506, an increase of $5,642,900 over the same month in 1897.

A syndicate of bankers has been formed to buy the whole of this year's crop of Havana tobacco and eventually to purchase every Cuban tobacco plantation.

BAD GANG CAPTURED.

Chicago Police Arrest Robbers Who Recently Murdered an Officer—One Prisoner Confesses.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—The Chicago police, by accomplishing the arrest of three men Saturday in Minneapolis and one on Thursday in Watseka, Ill., believe they have four of the six robbers who held up the dry goods store of H. C. T. Borrmann and murdered Policeman Edward J. Walker January 5. The men caught in Minneapolis are Frank Ford, Thomas McFadden and Frank Johnson. The fourth man, taken in Watseka by Detective Keefe after a sharp fight, gave the name of Samuel Ritch. Soon after Ritch was brought to this city Capt. John Wheeler succeeded in securing from him a full confession of the killing of Walker and a dozen other crimes committed by the gang of which he was a member.

Wants to Bury the Hatchet.

London, Jan. 12.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times says: It is not to the advantage of Spain that a settlement in the Philippines is delayed. The fact is fully realized that Spanish shipping is suffering from the uncertainty as well as the interests of the religious orders where property is at stake, and many of whose members are prisoners. It is not true that the Spanish commanders have been ordered to give the Americans trouble. Spain desires to bury the hatchet.

Passed Away.

Milwaukee, Jan. 16.—Col. Theodore Yates, at one time commander of the national soldiers' home in this city and a well-known army officer, died Sunday night of pneumonia, aged 68 years. Col. Yates was very wealthy and for several years has lived a retired life.

Fatal Storms Abroad.

London, Jan. 13.—Reports from all parts of the United Kingdom show more or less damage to life and property by a gale which is one of the heaviest known in many years. At Manchester the storm blew down a chimney, killing four people.

Astor Battery Arrives.

San Francisco, Jan. 14.—The Astor battery, which arrived on the transport Senator from Manila Friday night, will go east in a few days. They will first receive their winter clothing, and the work of distributing this will occupy several days.

Will Demand Ratification.

Madrid, Jan. 14.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, will convene the cortes for January 25 or 30 and will immediately demand a ratification of the peace treaty.

First of the Kind.

Denver, Col., Jan. 13.—Mrs. Francis S. Lee, a member of the legislature, acted as speaker of the house yesterday, the first instance of the kind on record.

Aged Mason Dead.

Ashland, O., Jan. 16.—Maj. G. W. Urie, the first treasurer of Ashland county, died Sunday, aged 93 years. He was reputed to be the oldest mason in Ohio.

Frozen to Death.

Hancock, Mich., Jan. 13.—During a blizzard Mrs. Thomas Uren and her little daughter and son were frozen to death in a snowdrift near here.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Important Business Being Transacted in Washington by Our National Law-Makers.

SUMMARY OF THE DAILY PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Hoar Speaks Against Expansion and Senator Platt in Favor of It—House Passes the Legislative Appropriation Bill and Transacts Other Important Business.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Senator Hoar (Mass.) spoke in the senate yesterday against expansion, saying it was illegal, that the constitution does not allow forceful conquest, and that annexation in such a way would be criminal. Senator Platt (Conn.) in reply denied that it was ever the purpose of those who favored taking the Philippine islands to legislate for that territory in opposition to the principle of the declaration of independence, and to the spirit of the constitution. That issue was a false cry. He also said that the literal application of Senator Hoar's doctrine would have turned back the Mayflower from the coast and would have prevented the country's expansion westward to the Pacific ocean.

Washington, Jan. 11.—In the senate yesterday Senator Mason (Ill.) spoke against expansion. The Nicaragua canal bill was discussed. The nominations of Charlemagne Tower, of Pennsylvania, to be ambassador to Russia, and Addison C. Harris, of Indiana, to be minister to Austria-Hungary, were received from the president.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Senator Foraker (O.) spoke in the senate yesterday in favor of expansion and maintained that the right to acquire territory was an inherent right of nationality. The nomination of Joseph H. Choate, of New York, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Great Britain was received from the president. The peace treaty was favorably reported.

Washington, Jan. 13.—In executive session yesterday the senate discussed a motion providing for the consideration of the resolution of ratification of the peace treaty in open session, but no decision was reached. The Indian appropriation bill was reported.

Washington, Jan. 14.—In the senate yesterday Senator McLaurin (S. C.) spoke against a policy of expansion by this country. Senator Allen (Neb.) asked for the appointment of a committee to make full inquiry into the conduct of the late war between the United States and Spain. Senator Grey (Del.) introduced a joint resolution recognizing the patriotic devotion and bounteous benevolence of Miss Helen Gould to the soldiers of the army of the United States during the war with Spain. A bill was passed providing for the adjustment of the swamp land grant to the state of Wisconsin.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senator Hoar introduced a resolution in the United States senate on Saturday declaring that the people of the Philippine islands of right ought to be free and independent. A favorable report was made on a bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the erection of a building in Washington for the department of justice. Early adjournment was taken out of respect to the memory of Congressman Dingley.

In the House.

Washington, Jan. 10.—In the house yesterday the bill making an appropriation of $1,705,533 for the diplomatic and consular service for the year ending June 30, 1900, was reported. The legislative appropriation bill was passed, the decision of the committee of the whole to strike from it the paragraph containing the appropriation for the support of the civil service commission being reversed by a vote of 119 to 95.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The house devoted its undivided attention yesterday to the bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The bill for the codification of the criminal laws of Alaska was passed in the house yesterday with an amendment providing a high license system in the territory with a species of local option. A favorable report on the Hawaiian bill was made.

Washington, Jan. 13.—The house yesterday passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill without amendment. It carries $1,705,533.

Washington, Jan. 14.—In the house yesterday the session was mostly devoted to a discussion of the bill to promote the efficiency of the navy and increase the personnel. A joint resolution was introduced to recognize the patriotic devotion and unremitting attention as nurse of Miss Annie Early Wheeler, daughter of Gen. Wheeler.

Washington, Jan. 16.—No business was transacted in the house on Saturday because of the death of Nelson Dingley, of Maine.

Left the Island.

New York, Jan. 13.—Brig. Gen. J. W. Clous, secretary of the Cuban evacuation commission, arrived in this city from Havana. He says that up to January 1, 71,516 Spaniards had left the island.

Chewing Gum Combine.

New York, Jan. 13.—A combination of chewing gum manufacturers of the United States has been consummated in this city with a capital of $15,000,000.

Train Kills Four.

Larimer, Pa., Jan. 12.—Mary and Thomas Miller, Albert Wilson and Walter Brown were run down and killed by a train near here.

Chicken Was Bad.

Toledo, O., Jan. 13.—Four children of George Laing died in this city from eating diseased chicken meat.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Gov. Scofield to the Legislature of Wisconsin.

Gives a Detailed Account of the State's Finances—Subject of Taxation—The Pass System and Lobbying.

To the Honorable the Legislature: I desire first to present for your consideration a statement of the fiscal system and the financial condition of our state, both somewhat more at length than has been the custom. I think there never has been presented to the legislature at the beginning of the session an estimate in the nature of a budget showing the necessary expenses for the current biennial period, together with a statement of the state's fixed income. Inasmuch as the biennial period of 1899 and 1900 has already begun and some expenditures for it have already been made, no accurate or binding statement can be given force at this time for the first half of that period. However, it has seemed best to me to present these estimates and statements in the hope that it will become a settled practice of the state, and that hereafter all appropriations will be made upon the basis of estimates, and be binding to the extent that no considerable expenditures can be made in any department beyond the estimates furnished at the opening of each biennial session of the legislature.

The estimated expenses of the state for the present biennial period, not including any special appropriations which have been asked and to which reference will be made later, are $4,877,??2; while the estimated income for the same period is $4,?30,850. Assuming that these figures are correct, there would be a deficit at the end of the biennial period of $46,522. This deficit is not so great, however, but that by the strictest economy it is possible to carry on all departments of the state government for the present biennial period without provision being made by the legislature for an increase of revenue.

There are asked, however, special appropriations amounting to more than $500,000, which you will be called upon to consider. These special appropriations are: $200,000 by the board of control, half of which sum is asked for additional buildings for the new state reformatory; $250,000 for completing the state historical building; $25,000 by the agricultural department of the State university; $100,000 for the erection of a suitable building for the College of Engineering of the university, and $25,000 by the normal schools, besides an appropriation for the tax commission, to reimburse the trust funds for the loan to the Agricultural society, and smaller amounts for other purposes. If all or any of these appropriations are made, it will be necessary for the legislature to provide by special tax levy, or otherwise, the money to meet them.

I recommend that hereafter all appropriations made by the legislature be upon the basis of such a budget as is here presented, and which in the future it will be possible to make more accurate than this one; and that the difference between the fixed receipts and necessary expenditures be raised as one tax, instead of being divided into a number of special levies.

I am convinced that while the license system of taxing certain corporations now in force is the most practicable method yet evolved, it yet has elements of unfairness and inequality which might, partially at least, be eliminated. There are certain foreign corporations doing business within the state which I believe are not paying their share of the expenses of the government. Among these are insurance companies, the sleeping car companies and express companies. Then there are the trust companies and insurance companies of our own state, which do not seem to be fairly taxed when compared with other large corporations. Our present graded license system of taxing the railroad companies contains some glaring inconsistencies. The class of roads which pay four per cent. of their gross earnings pay the equivalent of a rate of forty-hundredths of one per cent. upon the cost of the roads. The class which pays three per cent. of their gross earnings pays but twenty-eight one-hundredths of one per cent. upon the cost. Another class pays but four and one-third one-hundredths of one per cent. upon the cost; while still another class pays but one and eight-tenths one-hundredths of one per cent. upon the cost.

The commissioner's report further shows that some of the roads which pay the trifling sum of five dollars per mile in taxes, and from which the aggregate sums received vary from $40 upward, show in their own reports large earnings, and, in some cases, that the management of the roads have able to pay large dividends.

In view of these very noticeable inconsistencies, I recommend that the classification be abolished entirely, and that a uniform license fee upon their gross earnings be charged all roads doing business within the state, regardless of what their mileage or earnings may be. If the four per cent. fee upon the gross earnings, which the first-class roads now pay, were charged all of the roads, the income of the state, based upon the returns for the past year, would be largely increased.

I have already referred to the fact that the sleeping car, express, insurance and trust companies are not now sufficiently taxed, and, on further investigation, it may be found that there are others which should be placed in this list. The trust companies are somewhat of an experiment in Wisconsin, and I realize that it will be difficult to reach a fair basis upon which to tax them. But, until such a basis has been reached, I recommend that these companies be taxed as other companies are, upon the property they own. Certainly there can be no injustice in this; for there is no reason why the property of a trust company, where it is accessible, should be exempt from taxation, more than the property of a lumber company or any similar corporation.

The present system of taxing insurance companies is in many ways unsatisfactory. The inequality of the present method can be understood when it is stated that the life and fire insurance companies of Wisconsin, with assets aggregating $41,000,000, pay but $14,000 in the way of taxes. There will ultimately, through a tax commission or otherwise, be determined some just plan for taxing them, but in the meantime some of the unreasonable features of the present system might be dispensed with. Under the law now in force, fees are collected from agents, as well as from the companies. I am persuaded it would be wiser, temporarily at least, to abolish all fees in connection with life, fire, accident and casualty companies, except a level license fee upon the gross premium receipts. A measure changing the methods thus would not reduce in the least the safeguards now placed around public interests, while it would reduce expenses in the insurance department and largely increase the state's receipts.

Treasurer's Statement.

The following statement prepared by the state treasurer shows the balances in the several funds in the state treasury at the close of business December 31, 1898:

Balance on hand in state funds	$271,396 02	
Balance on hand in special funds	75,441 55	
Cash in state depositories		$329,5?5 22
Cash in state treasury		2,112 45
	$3?1,?07 53	$3?1,?07 53
Grand total investments		$?,???,?34 08

Of securities which are credited as having been paid during the quarter ending December 31, 1898, there were three loans to the state agricultural society, which merged into real property by reason of foreclosure of the mortgages held by the state. The property which the state acquired is not considered in the foregoing statement of investments. The loans were as follows:

LOANS, DECEMBER 31, 1898.

General Fund.		
State agricultural society	$20,000 00	
State agricultural society	57,782 03	$77,782 03
School Fund.		
State agricultural society		90,666 00
Total		$168,448 03

SUMMARY TOTAL OF RESOURCES.

School Fund.		
Cash on hand	$229,947 83	
Securities and dues on land certificates	2,207,199 34	$2,436,147 17
University Fund.		
Cash on hand	$37,221 92	
Securities and dues on land certificates	175,775 60	$212,996 52
Agricultural College Fund.		
Cash on hand	$17,330 32	
Securities and dues on land certificates	258,777 63	276,115 61
Normal School Fund.		
Cash on hand	$79,223 15	
Securities and dues on certificates	1,861,298 28	1,942,921 23
Total		$3,950,404 33
Drainage Fund.		
Cash on hand	$1,501 25	
Dues on land certificates	1,079 00	2,580 25
Cash in all other "state funds"		132,605 45
Cash in "special funds"		75,441 55
Grand total resources		$6,135,311 58

It will be noticed that the general fund shows a shortage of $39,745.84. The equipment of the militia and the general preparation of our troops for the war early in the year necessitated extraordinary expenditures from the general fund. It was necessary to reconstruct one of the large buildings of the state industrial school for boys at Waukesha, which was destroyed by fire, and on which there was carried no insurance. I might say here that since that fire the board of control have insured all of the state institutions, so that hereafter when buildings are destroyed by fire it will not be necessary to overdraw the appropriation in order to rebuild.

On December 31, 1898, there was a balance in the governor's contingent fund in the hands of the state treasurer of $217.14.

Educational.

A reference to the exhaustive report of the state superintendent of public instruction, which will be placed in your hands, will show you that the past few years have been a time of unprecedented prosperity for our public schools. The statistics show that the total expenditures for public education in Wisconsin for the year 1898 were $6,230,750.62; but these figures, large as they are, do not express the full measure of prosperity. In his report the state superintendent of public instruction makes some recommendations to which I shall briefly call your attention. He believes that the weakest features of our common school system are: (1) The existing practice of licensing teachers; (2) the comparative failure of the system to make adequate provision for suitable professional training of teachers for the common district schools; and (3) the lack of close, careful professional supervision. I feel confident that the recommendations of the state superintendent suggesting remedies for these evils will receive your earnest consideration.

The township school library system maintained by the superintendent of public instruction has come to be recognized as one of the most important factors in our educational system. The increase in the number of these libraries and their patronage is very gratifying. So long as this system is maintained and the selection of books kept in the efficient hands of the superintendent, the township library system will continue to be a great educational factor.

The eighth biennial report of the board of regents of the normal schools of Wisconsin has been laid before you. This report shows a very pleasing growth in the normal schools and in their capacity for turning out teachers. The normal school system of the state has grown in attendance in two years nearly 22 per cent., and in four years nearly 51 per cent. In two years the ability of the schools to furnish trained teachers has increased nearly 68 per cent., and more than 200 per cent. in four years. The current expenses of the normal schools for the present biennial period as estimated by the board of regents is already provided for by fund incomes, from appropriations and tax levies. The board ask for a special appropriation of $75,000 for necessary building and repairs, which request should receive your earnest attention.

The board of regents of the state university report an increase in the enrollment of students for the present year of about 200 over any previous year. The university at present stands well up to the front among the great universities of this country, and the citizens generally, as well as the regents, have a pride in maintaining its present high standard. In their biennial report, which will be placed before you, the board of regents ask for a special appropriation of $25,000 for additions to the dairy department of the agricultural college, and $100,000 for the erection of a suitable building for the college of engineering. The current expenses of the institution are already provided for by tax levies, permanent appropriations and otherwise, and these amounts asked are exclusively for the purposes named.

You will be asked to make a special appropriation sufficient to complete the construction and furnishing of the building of the State Historical society on the university grounds. The cost of this building greatly exceeds what was at first contemplated or asked for. In the future I believe that when appropriations are asked for the erection of public buildings, the legislature should require a definite estimate as to the cost of the buildings and limit its appropriations to the amount of the estimates. The new building of the state historical society is to be one of the best library structures in the country when completed, and will be an honor to the state as well as to the society.

Two years ago the legislature gave the Wisconsin free library commission larger means and provided a room for it in the capitol building. Since that time the intelligent activity in library work which has won Wisconsin well deserved fame has steadily increased. The gifts and bequests to free public libraries have, within the past two years, amounted to more than $250,000. The free traveling libraries, all furnished by private beneficence, but generally directed by the commission, have increased in number from 30 to 200. Twenty-four new free public libraries have been established upon permanent foundations by cities and villages. The commission asks for an appropriation of $7,500 to carry on its work during the next two years.

The Tax Commission.

Two years ago the legislature passed a law providing for a tax commission to be made up of the governor and the secretary of state, as ex officio members, and three members to be appointed by the governor. The work of the commission as laid out by the law creating it was to collect and collate material relating to the assessment and levy of taxes, and to make such recommendations for legislation on the subject as the conditions would seem to require. No provision was made for payment of the expenses of the commission, but notwithstanding this the work has been very successfully carried on up to this time. The ex officio members have not been able to participate to any great extent in the work or take part in the deliberations of the commission; its report, therefore, is exclusively the work of the three members appointed by the governor. Much valuable and necessary data for intelligent action on the subject has been collected and some important recommendations made, and yet the work can be regarded only as a step in the right direction and far from complete. The report contains a statement of the origin and growth of our present system of taxation and a carefully prepared synopsis or analysis of the requirements of the present laws as they stand upon the statute books. The defects in the laws are fully disclosed and the work of the tax commissions in other states is described, and some suggestions and recommendations for changes in the present system are made.

The expenses of the commission up to the present time have been raised by private subscription. It is not creditable to the state, nor should it be necessary, that a commission of such importance, provided for by the legislature, should be compelled to themselves solicit the money necessary for the expenses incurred in their work. I urgently recommend, therefore, that a law be passed providing for the continuation of the work by the appointment of a commission of three or five members, with ample powers and facilities for carrying on their work, and that an appropriation of not less than $25,000 be made for expenses for the two years. It seems reasonable to expect that, if the work is properly done and supplemented by wise legislation, millions of dollars' worth of taxable property which now escapes can be brought into the assessment rolls, and many thousands—possibly millions—of dollars eventually saved to the taxpayers of the state.

Military.

Your attention is called to the report of the adjutant general of the state for the biennial period just closed. The report is a very comprehensive one, presenting not only the condition of the state militia at the present time, but containing a careful history of the part taken by our troops in the late war with Spain. The experience of the past year proves, I believe, the necessity for making some changes in our military organization. While our troops were more prompt than those of almost any other state in responding to the president's call, yet much time might have been saved, and much inconvenience and trouble also, had the whole organization been the same as that of the regular army. I recommend, therefore, that provision be made for the reorganization of the state militia upon the same basis as the regulars.

It has been necessary heretofore for the state treasurer to place in the hands of the paymaster, without any security or warrant, large sums of money to pay the men in camp, and many times this account has been left open for several months before a complete set of vouchers and receipts could be prepared. The practice has been very safely carried on so far because of the high character of the men who have been appointed to do the work, but it is not likely that state treasurers will in the future be as willing to turn over large sums of money without warrant, trusting merely to the personal honor and fidelity of the paymaster. This practice might easily become an abuse, as did that of advancing money on their salaries to employes, which had been carried on so many years, but was discontinued by the state treasurer six months ago.

Charitable and Penal Institutions.

In their biennial report, printed copies of which will later be placed in your hands, the board make a very complete and comprehensive report upon the conditions of the state institutions and their needs. The board of control have been making some important reforms in the method of conducting the institutions, and some changes will have the effect, I believe, of materially reducing expenditures. A change has taken place in the method of employing help in the state institutions. A year and a half ago the board adopted resolutions which have practically placed the whole responsibility for the employment of help in the hands of the respective superintendents, the latter being held to a more strict account for the character of the work done. This has tended greatly to enhance the efficiency of the employes.

The State Service.

In my message to the legislature two years ago I called attention to the necessity which then existed for a reorganization of the state service in the capitol building, and recommended in the interest of economy an investigation of the subject. This recommendation was followed by the selection of a legislative committee appointed to make such investigation; the committee introduced a bill which afterwards became a law making a new classification of employes, and fixing salaries. Under the circumstances the bill was a very satisfactory one. It is plain, however, to anyone familiar to the subject that there is still wide room for improvement in the matter of classifying the state service.

After consultation with the secretary of state, it has seemed to me proper to recommend that the work of compiling and publishing the Blue Book, which is now done biennially, and also that of compiling and publishing the state census every ten years, be delegated to the department of labor statistics. I make this recommendation believing that such a change will save the state thousands of dollars.

The Land Department.

In my recommendations two years ago concerning the state service, I referred to the land department, and expressed a belief that the expenses of carrying on that department might be greatly reduced without injury to the service. There was under the new law very little, if any, reduction made, I think, in the force in this department. I earnestly recommend that as a distinct office it be abolished; that the duty be imposed upon some single department of the government, and that the number of persons employed in the performance of the duties be limited by law. This will, I am sure, secure a great saving to the state, with a gain of efficiency in the transaction of the business.

Bank Examiner.

In my message to the legislature in 1897 I called attention to the need of revising the present banking code and its apparent inadequacy to meet the requirements of the banking business of the present day. Steps were taken to prepare a new code to be voted upon by the people, and such code was presented, and voted upon at the last general election, but was not adopted. It is worthy of your consideration whether it would not be wise to again bring this matter before the people, so that it may again receive their attention. I recommended at that time, also, some changes in the law concerning the office of bank examiner, and pointed out that it was the clear intent of the banking law now in existence that the state treasurer should stand in the relation to the state banks which had been occupied prior to the adoption of the present code, by the bank comptroller. It is very doubtful whether the law passed in 1895 creating the office of bank examiner is in harmony with the law adopted by a vote of the people in 1903.

Bureau of Labor Statistics.

One of the chief features of the work performed by the bureau of labor statistics has been the attention given to the question of child labor. Under various pretexts, many of them worthy of some consideration, hundreds of children under the age prescribed by law have been kept employed, to their detriment as well as to the general injury of society. So rapidly are the industrial institutions of the state multiplying that it has been found necessary to take advantage of the privilege given under the present salary law to employ extra factory inspectors for this department. I believe it is necessary that more factory inspectors be employed if this department is to efficiently and successfully carry on its work.

Dairy and Food Department.

While much attention is still devoted by this department to the dairy industry and the enforcement of the laws against the manufacture and sale of impure dairy products, and more and more attention is coming to be paid to the general subject of food adulteration. There is a great field here for the department, and its work in the future will necessarily experience a large growth. The protection of the people against adulterated and deleterious food is a duty which may well claim serious attention from the state.

State Board of Immigration.

The state board of immigration has prepared a brief report, which has been laid before you, showing what work has been accomplished in the way of inducing settlers to locate upon the vacant lands in the northern portion of the state. Carefully prepared figures show that during the past two years 3,141 settlers have taken up land in 28 of the northern counties of the state. About 75 per cent. of these new settlers came from other states and foreign countries, while 25 per cent. of them are merely transferred from the older settled portions of Wisconsin. These settlers entered 150,000 acres of government land under the homestead law, and purchased, or contracted for, 423,240 acres of uncultivated land. It is not claimed, of course, that all these settlers are the direct result of the work performed by the board of immigration, but it shows a very gratifying growth in the population and resources of the state.

Arbitration and Conciliation.

The state board of arbitration and conciliation has assisted in settling all of the serious differences, I believe, which have occurred between employers and employes in the state during the past two years, excepting the strike at Oshkosh. It is but necessary to point to the labor troubles at Oshkosh to indicate the value of the work of such a board, and what a saving to labor and capital may be effected by wise efforts to bridge over difficulties between them.

Status of War Claims.

It is my duty to advise you of the status of the claim of Wisconsin against the United States to indemnify the state for expenses incurred during the war of the rebellion. The claim was filed by a previous administration. It has within the last two years received careful attention from the attorney-general and other state officers, and at the proper auditing department of the United States, with a view to classifying the claim and separating the items which fall clearly within legislation heretofore enacted, from those not at any time heretofore provided for. It seems to be very clear that over $300,000 of this claim, being for interest paid by the state on funds borrowed and interest lost by the sale of interest-bearing securities, to raise money with which to equip troops and enable Wisconsin to do her part in the preservation of the union, should be, without question, as a matter of justice, repaid to the state.

The Swamp Land Claim.

Early in my last administration a bill was introduced, at my instance, in both houses of congress, to provide for the adjustment of the differences between the state and the United States over the swamp land grant of 1850. The senate bill was referred, as is the custom, to the department of the interior, for examination and report, and I am advised that the points of difference have been adjusted, and that the department will recommend the passage of the bill, with some amendments which seem to be just.

The bill provides that before any patent shall be issued to the state under its provision, the state shall, by legislative authority, relinquish all its right, title and interest to the lands which have been disposed of by the government to settlers, and also to the lands of which settlers are the purchasers, and also to the lands, if any, which have been allotted to the Indians, and to the swamp lands within the Indian reservations. This subject has had my careful and constant attention, and is receiving the careful attention of the delegation in congress. It will, if consummated, give to the state of other public lands over 200,000 acres.

The Pass Question.

The two leading political parties in convention assembled adopted resolutions condemnatory of what is known as the "pass system" and demanded the enactment of legislation to put an end to it. These resolutions were severally unanimously adopted. They are to be taken, although differing somewhat in form and scope, as expressive of the popular sentiment upon the general subject, and I earnestly recommend that legislation be enacted giving full effect to the popular will as thus expressed. I believe that the legislation should not be restricted to the giving of passes by the corporations indicated, or their acceptance by a public official for his own use, but that the prohibition should extend to any person upon the request of public officials. In this view the law should prohibit the granting of passes, or the acceptance of passes or franks, to or by public officials, and also the granting of transportation or franks, or facilities of any kind, to any person, directly or indirectly, upon the request of any public official. I recommend that an adequate constitutional amendment be submitted to the people in order that, if adopted, the prohibition shall be a part of the permanent law of the state, beyond reach of legislative modification or repeal; and that there be promptly enacted legislation covering the same ground, to be in force until it shall have been superseded by constitutional amendment.

The Subject of Pardons.

In my message to the last legislature I referred to the increase in the number of applications made to the executive for pardon and commutation of sentence, and recommended that the constitution be so amended as to provide for a board of pardons to relieve the governor of this burdensome duty and responsibility. My two years' experience in the executive chair has wrought a change in my views upon this subject. I have become convinced that to transfer the pardoning power from the executive to a pardoning board would result in an increase in the number of pardons granted, by dividing the responsibility. The tendency would be to make of a pardon board, clothed as it would be with powers to investigate, simply an additional court of last appeal in criminal cases where conviction was secured. An advisory board, which could be called upon by the executive to investigate cases where he was in doubt as to their merits, and which would have no power beyond that of making recommendations, might be helpful to the executive in disposing of applications for pardon, while it would entail but a trifling expense upon the state.

Insured the Capitol.

The destruction of the capitol of Pennsylvania by fire a few years ago, and the indemnity to the state by adequate insurance, led me to make a careful examination of our own capitol building, with a view to determine whether the public interest required that it should be insured. The result of my investigation was such as to convince me that it is subject to constant danger, and to give me the conviction that if a great loss should occur to the people by fire during my administration for want of adequate insurance, I should regard myself, and justly be regarded, as derelict in my duty. I therefore insured the capitol in companies selected by the insurance commissioner of the state, in the sum of $?00,000, for three years, paying therefor in premiums the sum of $?,??0. I commend an examination of this subject to your honorable body, and if there be want of legal authority, or if it be in doubt, I recommend that the authority be made clear, unless upon investigation you shall be of the opinion that insurance is unnecessary or inexpedient, in which event, of course, the responsibility will not be upon the executive. In addition to insurance, I took such measures as I deemed proper to safeguard, as far as possible, the contents of the capitol, of great value and not insured.

The Railroads.

We may congratulate ourselves upon the pleasant relations which exist between the people of the state and the great transportation corporations doing business within our borders. It is coming to be more clearly understood each year that there is a close relation between the development and prosperity of our agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and other interests and that of the transportation companies. I look, therefore, for a continuance of these pleasant relations between the 20 or more railroad companies of Wisconsin and the people of the state, notwithstanding the efforts occasionally made to prove that these interests are inimical to each other. The last legislature provided for the appointment of a committee to make investigation of the books of the railroad companies doing business within the state. This committee, I understand, has performed its work, and its report is now in the hands of the printer and will be submitted to you early in this present session.

The Legislative Lobby.

Both the leading political parties in convention also declared for the enactment of legislation adequate to destroy what is called the legislative lobby and to protect the members of each body from malign influences. It is not supposed that it was or could be intended to preclude, if it were possible so to do by legislative enactment, the people from communicating to their representatives, either at the capitol or otherwise, their wishes or wants as to legislation. The platform declarations are evidently not intended to isolate the legislature from its constituency. To do so would be to destroy in a considerable measure its representative capacity. The evil sought to be reached is to remove from the legislature the supposed danger of undue influence resulting either in the defeat of needed legislation or the enactment of vicious legislation.

Just what form efficient legislation for the purpose indicated can take without doing harm as well as good, I confess my inability at this time to see. The legislature can pass no law which will prevent persons from coming to or residing in the capital city during the session of the legislature.

It is entirely within the province of each house to determine who shall be admitted to the floor and who shall be excluded. The exercise of that power by each house is evidenced by the standing rules of each body. It is within the power of each house to modify and strengthen or weaken these rules at will, and manifestly the power to enforce them and the extent of their enforcement rests with each house. After all, aside from the fearless exercise of the powers given to each house to protect its honor and dignity, and legislation against undue or improper influence, the surest safeguard is to be found in an enlightened public opinion among the people and the election of men to public trust beyond question of undoubted integrity and of ability to enable them to detect the approach of insidious influence and to spurn it.

Conclusion.

I cannot hope in this review to have touched upon all the vital subjects which will claim your attention during this session, but I have tried to lay emphasis upon those which seem to me to be of paramount importance. A wise economy may be practiced without depriving any state interest of its necessary support. I feel confident that every subject which shall come before you will receive that consideration which will enable you to dispose of it in the best manner possible. Be assured that in all your work you will have my hearty and sincere cooperation. Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD SCOFIELD, Governor.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Stories of Underground Timber That Is More Than Four Thousand Years Old.

John Muir tells us in his book on the mountains of California that the Sequoia or big tree of that country might under most favorable conditions live to be 5,000 years old, but that most of even the biggest of these trees now standing are less than half that age. This is all very wonderful, but it is not a circumstance to the tale of lumber that is being mined in a New Jersey swamp, which has laid buried for more than 4,600 years, perhaps three times that period. These buried trees are cedars which were thrown down and the land on which they grew submerged, so geologists say, not less than 4,000 years ago by volcanic action.

Some of these trees are six feet through, and they are as sound when taken out of the mud as though just felled. The method of locating and raising the logs is interesting because of its ingenuity. A man goes out with a pointed iron bar about six feet long and with this he prods down into the muck. When he strikes a log he begins to stab around him to locate the direction in which it lies, and, having ascertained this, he proceeds to feel out its entire length in like manner. A trench is then dug a little wider than the log, and the root and top end cut off with a saw.

Now, a Yankee is a hard worker, but he is very apt to make his head save his heels, as the saying is, and to get the most out of nature in the way of lifts first and last. It would require quite a good deal of tackle to raise one of these logs out of an eight or ten-foot trench, but the man who carries on this business does it on a small, single-handed basis, and has not put much capital into his outfit. His plan is to dig the log free of the muck and then leave the work over night. In the morning he returns and finds the trench full of water and the log floating up where he can readily hitch on to it and haul it out.

The timber when first cut up is as wet as a sponge, but it dries out readily and makes beautiful lumber. Scientific men believe that this lumber would stand the weather, even unprotected by paint, better than any which could be felled in the forests to-day. The city of Philadelphia has been led to make the experiment of putting several thousand hand-shaved shingles made from this wood on the roof of old Independence hall, recently restored. These shingles cost $12 a thousand, while the average cedar shingles cost between three and four dollars. It is believed that these shingles will stand for a full century. A gentleman living near this city recently secured some pieces of this cedar lumber, and he has been making violin tops from it with great success, the instruments thus equipped having much mellowness of tone.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Feminine View of It.

Mrs. Diggs—I was too ill to attend the Woolley-Upton wedding. Were you there?

Mrs. Biggs—Yes, indeed!

"And what did you think of the presents? The papers praised them very highly."

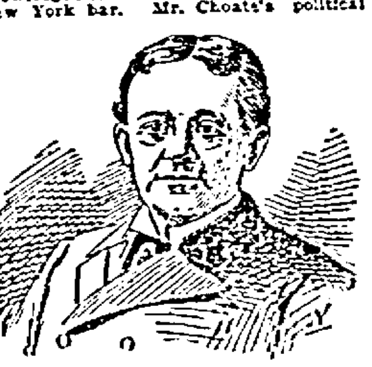
"They were just too lovely for anything. I do wonder of what firm they rented them."—Chicago Evening News.

GOES TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Joseph H. Choate, the Noted New York Lawyer, Appointed Ambassador by the President.

Washington, Jan. 12.—The president Wednesday sent to the senate the nomination of Joseph H. Choate, of New York, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

[Joseph Hodges Choate was born in 1832 in Massachusetts and is the son of Dr. George Choate. He was graduated in 1852 from Harvard law school and was admitted in 1855 to the bar. He formed a partnership with William H. Barnes, but in 1859 became a member of the firm of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. For the last ten years Mr. Choate has been generally acknowledged to be the leading lawyer of the New York bar. Mr. Choate's political



JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

career practically began in 1856, when he took the stump for Fremont. Since then he has been known as an ardent republican, though he has never held office. At times he has not been in touch with the party organization. From 1873 to 1877 he was president of the Union League Club of New York city.]

EAGAN IS SAVAGE.

The Commissary General Attacks Gen. Miles in Most Violent Terms Over Beef Contracts.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Commissary General Eagan made a violent attack on Gen. Miles yesterday before the army investigating commission. He denounced the general in the most inflammatory language as a willful and malicious liar and slanderer, and said he should be drummed out of the service and imprisoned with other libelers.

Gen. Eagan made this attack on Gen. Miles with the greatest deliberation in answer to the latter's allegations that much of the beef furnished to the army during the war was unfit for use owing to the embalming process, and that it was supplied "under the pretense of an experiment."

Washington, Jan. 14.—The war investigating commission Friday passed a resolution of censure of Gen. Eagan for the language he used Thursday when he appeared to answer the charges made against the commissary branch of the army by Maj. Gen. Miles and returned to him the carefully prepared type-written statement which he left with the commission after reading it to that body. With its return was sent a letter explaining the reasons for this action and a copy of the resolution passed.

IN ABSOLUTE CONTROL.

Americans Able to Resist an Attack on Manila If Made by the Insurgents.

Manila, Jan. 14.—The situation here is undoubtedly critical, but Maj. Gen. Otis has it well in hand and there is no such certainty of trouble as many believe. The rebels are concentrated on the outskirts of the town and their leaders have issued strict orders that they shall act only on the defensive. An accident might precipitate trouble, but the idea of a rebel attack upon Manila is ridiculous, as the Americans absolutely control the position.

A Remarkable Run.

Chicago, Jan. 13.—The fast mail train on the Burlington road, leaving here Thursday night at 10:22, one hour and seven minutes late, made a remarkable run between this city and the Mississippi river. The distance from Chicago to Burlington is 206 miles, and the train covered this in 203 minutes. During the run stops aggregating ten minutes were made, so that the actual running time of the train was 206 miles in 193 minutes.

Hanged.

Dallas, Tex., Jan. 14.—Fred Sawyer, a Dallas negro, was hanged at Waxahachie Friday for an assault committed on Mrs. Fannie Fuller, a white woman, about one year ago.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 15.

LIVE STOCK—Steers	$4 70	@	5 45
Hogs	3 90	@	4 15
Sheep	3 00	@	4 20
FLOUR—Winter Straights	3 45	@	3 65
Minnesota Patents	3 85	@	4 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	80	@	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
CORN—No. 2	[illegible]	@	44
May	42	@	[illegible]
OATS—No. 2	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
BUTTER—Creamery	15	@	[illegible]
Factory	12	@	[illegible]
CHEESE	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
EGGS	20	@	22
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Prime Beeves	$5 50	@	6 00
Texas Steers	3 40	@	4 55
Stockers	3 00	@	4 25
Feeders	3 65	@	4 45
Bulls	2 50	@	4 00
HOGS—Light	3 45	@	3 62½
Heavy Mixed	3 55	@	3 7?
SHEEP	2 00	@	4 20
Dairies	12	@	17
EGGS—Fresh	15	@	18
POTATOES—New (per bu.)	20	@	38
PORK—May	10 15	@	10 25
LARD—May	5 72½	@	5 ??
RIBS—May	5 05	@	5 10
GRAIN—Wheat, May	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Corn, May	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Oats, May	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Rye, No. 2 Cash	55	@	[illegible]
Barley, Fair to Good	45	@	49
MILWAUKEE.			
GRAIN—Wheat, Northern	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Rye, No. 1	[illegible]	@	57
Barley, No. 2	[illegible]	@	51
KANSAS CITY.			
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 Hard	63	@	[illegible]
Corn, No. 2 Mixed	33	@	[illegible]
Oats, No. 2 White	28	@	[illegible]
Rye, No. 2	52	@	[illegible]
ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$4 50	@	5 ??
Texas Steers	3 25	@	4 50
HOGS—Packers	3 60	@	3 ??
Butchers	3 ??	@	3 ??
SHEEP—Native Muttons	3 65	@	4 00
OMAHA.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	4 1?	@	5 40
Cows	2 ??	@	4 ??
Feeders	3 60	@	4 25
HOGS—Heavy	3 55	@	3 60
SHEEP—Native Muttons	3 50	@	4 25

THE NEW NORTH.

W. C. OGDEN, Editor.

QUARLES IN THE LEAD.

Three Ballots, One Secret and Two Open.

Lacks But Eight Votes

Secret Ballot a Puzzler for the Quarles Faction.

STEPHENSON IS SECOND

	1st.	2d.	3d Ballot.
Quarles	37	39	48
Stephenson	30	30	19
Babcock	19	17	17
Cook	15	16	77
Webb	10	9	10

Necessary to choice, 56.

The first republican caucus to nominate a candidate for the United States senate was held last night, but no nomination was made. Three ballots were taken, and J. V. Quarles, of Milwaukee, who led from the start, received 48 votes on the third vote. But one legislator was absent, and he is said to be a Quarles man. Eight votes more would have given the nomination to Mr. Quarles.

The first two ballots were secret, and gave Mr. Quarles 37 votes on the first and 39 on the second ballot. The final ballot was an open one, and showed the expected strength of Mr. Quarles, when his vote was swelled to 48.

The contest promises to be a long one, and it is not expected that a nomination will be made under a week.

Mr. S. A. Fackler, Editor of the Micanopy (Fla.) Hustler, with his wife and children, suffered terribly from La Grippe. One Minute Cough Cure was the only remedy that helped them. It acted quickly. Thousands of others use this remedy as a specific for La Grippe, and its exhausting after effects.

J. J. REARDON.

Pennington for General Manager.

The new general manager for the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railroad was selected by the directors last week in the person of E. Pennington, who has held the position of superintendent of the road for some time.

The appointment of Mr. Pennington to the position meets with the hearty approbation of men holding high office and of many more from the rank and file of railroad workers generally. Especially is the selection pleasing to business men and shippers here, who appreciate the sterling business qualifications of Mr. Pennington and admire him as a man.

It transpires that Mr. Pennington had no opposition for the place. No other name had been mentioned. His qualifications were well understood and his fitness unquestioned.

Mr. Pennington was born in LaSelle, Ill., in 1849. He entered the employment of the C. M. & St. P. road as a brakeman in 1869. From that position he rose through freight and passenger conductorships to road master, and finally to the place of assistant superintendent with headquarters at Mason City, Iowa. He went to Minneapolis Feb. 1, 1887, to become superintendent of the Minneapolis & Pacific division of the Soo. He retained that place until a year ago, when he became general superintendent of the road. Now that he becomes general manager that office is abolished.

Mr. Underwood's resignation takes effect Feb. 1. Mr. Pennington already fills the position of general manager.

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25 and 50c per bottle. Try it. Sold by Anderle & Hinman, Druggists.

Wanted

1,000 cords Spruce and Pine bolts eight inches in diameter and up, 3, 5 and 7 ft. long. For further information apply office Wabash Screen Door Co. 11-J5-25

Wanted.

A lady boarder. D. B. STEVENS.

For Sale.

A set of light delivery bobs for sale cheap. Also a buckboard. Inquire at residence of W. H. Gilligan.

To Whom It May Concern.

I have in my possession and shall offer for sale at public auction, one folding bed, settee and mirror, one Marlin rifle. Now if the above are not called for in 30 days the same will be sold to pay charges.

E. S. ANDERSON.

Jan'y 6, 1899. 31-J12-29

Ordinance.

The County Board of Supervisors of Oneida County do ordain as follows:

That a certain ordinance adopted November 18, 1898 relating to the setting off of the towns of Newbold and Sugar Camp from the town of Pelican is hereby changed and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

1. The following described territory, to-wit: all that part of section number one of township thirty-six north of range eight east not included within the limits of the incorporated city of Rhinelander; sections number two and three of said town thirty-six range eight east; all of township thirty-seven north of range eight east not included within the limits of the incorporated city of Rhinelander; township thirty-eight north of range eight east; township thirty-nine north of range eight east and the north half of township thirty-nine north of range nine east, is hereby detached from the Town of Pelican in Oneida County and organized into a town to be named the town of Newbold. And the said County Board of Supervisors has determined and does hereby determine that the said territory comprising the said town of Newbold contains a population of at least one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, at least twenty-five of whom have been actual electors of the state and resident within the said territory for more than six months prior to this date.

2. The following described territory, to-wit: all of township thirty-seven north of range nine east not included in the limits of the incorporated city of Rhinelander; township thirty-eight north of range nine east; the south half of township thirty-nine north of range nine east; township thirty-eight north range ten east and the south half of township thirty-nine north, range ten east; is hereby detached from the said town of Pelican and organized into a town to be named the town of Sugar Camp. And the said County Board of Supervisors has determined and does hereby determine that the said territory, comprising the said town of Sugar Camp contains a population of at least one hundred and twenty-five inhabitants, at least twenty-five of whom have been actual electors of the state and resident within the said territory for more than six months prior to this date.

3. The first town meeting of the said town of Newbold shall be held on the 4th day of April, 1899, at the school house known as the school house on section five, township thirty-seven range eight east. The first town meeting of the said town of Sugar Camp shall be held on the 4th day of April, 1899, at the school house known as the Tripp school house on or near section twelve township thirty-eight range nine east.

4. It is hereby determined that the total assessment of the old town of Pelican according to the assessment roll of 1898 is $788,391.00, that the assessment of the said town of Newbold according to said assessment roll is $151,800.00; that the assessment of the said town of Sugar Camp according to said assessment roll is $288,570.00. It is hereby determined that 20 and 58-100 per cent. of the indebtedness legally incurred by the said town of Pelican shall be chargeable to the said town of Newbold and that 36 and 58-100 per cent. of the indebtedness legally incurred by the said town of Pelican shall be chargeable to said town of Sugar Camp.

5. It is further determined that the indebtedness legally incurred by the town of Pelican is the sum of $2200.00, being the amount of a state loan in excess of the amount levied in this year's tax for a first payment. It is determined that $820.81 of this sum shall be chargeable to the said town of Newbold and $1,313.42 of this sum shall be chargeable to the said town of Sugar Camp. It is determined that the indebtedness incurred by the said town of Pelican in anticipation of the tax levy of 1898 is offset by said tax levy

6. It is hereby determined that the said town of Newbold is entitled to receive of the said town of Pelican 20 and 58-100 per cent. of the credits of said town, and that the said town of Sugar Camp is entitled to receive of said town of Pelican 36 and 9-100 per cent. of the credits of said town of Pelican.

7. It is hereby determined that the credits of the said town of Pelican, aside from the tax levy aforesaid, are to the amount and value of $1,200.00; of this sum the said town of Newbold is entitled to receive of the said town of Pelican the sum of $243.72 and the said town of Sugar Camp is entitled to receive of the said town of Pelican the sum of $320.16.

8. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after April 4, 1899.

Ordinance offered and its adoption moved by A. O. JENNE, Supervisor.

PINE LAND FOR SALE—2,500,000 feet of good pine in 37-8 E.

E. S. SHEPARD.

Girl Wanted.

For general housework, also a second girl. Inquire at H. Lewis' clothing store, Brown street.

Blacksmith Outfit for Sale.

Anyone desiring to buy a blacksmith outfit, complete, can secure one, dirt cheap, by calling at the Rhinelander Iron Company's office.tf

Notice to Farmers and Gardeners.

As it is going to be impossible for me to make a house to house canvass, I take this method of informing you that I am Agent for the George K. Higby seed Farm of Rochester, N. Y., one of the most reliable concerns of the kind in the business.

If not why not buy of a reliable concern and of a reliable agent? Seeds are fully guaranteed and you can get the most reliable goods for your money.

I am to be found at my rooms over the New North office, or will answer all calls by postal card or telephone.

J. A. CUSHMAN, Agent.

We Stand by Our Advertised Propositions

and give buyers honest values. We are a part and parcel of this community—interested in the people, their progress and efforts. We are proud of the personal and collective reputation of our citizens, and assist in a feeble way to the full extent of our ability in upbuilding this town and country. Having been here many years, with the expectation of remaining for many years to come, we are jealous of our reputation as providers of goods that are right. We want to serve you and serve you well, not particularly because we are philanthropists, but because it pays us to do so, in addition to the consciousness of duty performed. You cannot get better goods anywhere else on the same terms, and we are willing to match our prices against those of any other first-class concern in existence. Our position has been won on merit, and we are determined to maintain the lead.

H. LEWIS,

Gray's Old Stand, Rhinelander, Wis.

Why Go to Porto Rico or Cuba?

We hear a great deal of talk nowadays relative to the many possibilities and openings offered settlers in our new possessions, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. "Distance lends enchantment to the view," and for this reason we overlook the fact that a good deal of our own country is still undeveloped. Take the state of Wisconsin. There are thousands of acres of hardwood farming lands in Northern Wisconsin adjacent to the Wisconsin Central Lines, where a poor man can make a good living and, in time, accumulate savings. Here he can bring up his family and live in peace and comfort in a civilized country.

MANUFACTURERS AND INVESTORS are also offered rich inducements in this section of the state, as the plentitude of iron ore deposits, beds of clay, kaolin and marl, as well as the immense forests of hardwood timber, make it advantageous to locate various industries. Transportation facilities are of the best, the Wisconsin Central Lines touching all the principalities of Northern Wisconsin, thus offering quick and cheap transit to the larger markets. Those interested can obtain complete information, pamphlets, maps, etc., by applying to W. H. Killen, Deputy Land and Industrial Commissioner, Colby & Abbot Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

H. F. WHITCOMB, Gen'l Mgr.

BURTON JOHNSON, G. P. A.

JAS. C. POND, Gen'l Pass. Ag't.

Milwaukee, Wis.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS. January 4, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at Rhinelander, Wis., on March 1, 1899, viz: Charles Decanter, H. E. No. [illegible], for the E½ NW¼, Sec. 12, T. 36, N. R. 11 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: M. Stapleton, G. H. Clark, F. M. Mason and J. Moran, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

6a J19 f23

CIRCUIT COURT—ONEIDA COUNTY.

Thomas E. Coffess, Plaintiff,

vs.

John M. Stewart and Gustave A. Horn, Defendants.

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, To the said Defendants, and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do, judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Oneida County, Wisconsin.

S. H. ALBAN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

P. O. Address, Rhinelander, Oneida Co., Wis.

71-J19 m2

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

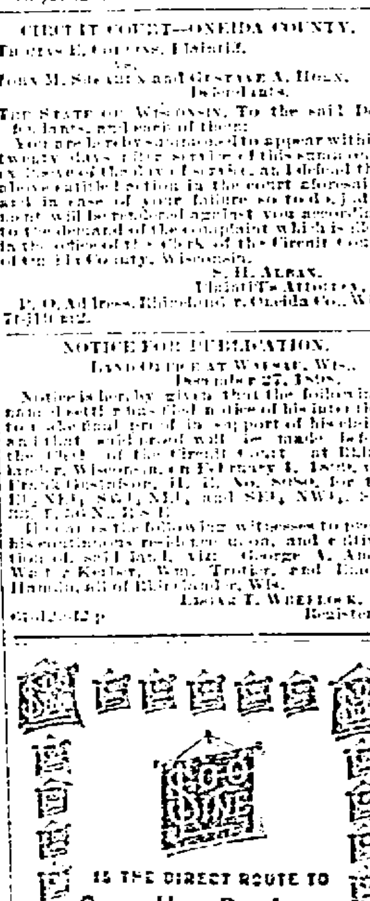
LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS. December 27, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wisconsin, on February 4, 1899, viz: Frank Gustafson, H. E. No. 8080, for the E½ NE¼, SW¼ NE¼, and SE¼ NW¼, Sec. 22, T. 36 N., R. 8 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: George A. Ames, Walter Keiler, Wm. Trotier, and Emery Hamlin, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

6b-J2-f2 p



Take Advantage of This Offer.

The Twice-a-week Minneapolis Tribune, the war novel, Anita, the Cuban Spy, the Panorama of Cuba and the New North, one year for $1.50

Gunther's Famous Candies

—For Sale at—

C. C. BRONSON & CO'S.

Brown Street.

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878—Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Wausau, Wis.; November 21, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, James L. Young, of Rhinelander, county of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 47, for the purchase of the NW¼ NW¼ of Section No. 27 in Township No. 37 N., Range No. 9 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Tuesday, the 31st day of January, 1899.

He names as witnesses, D. F. Smith, W. L. Beers, Moses LaFebre and John Hazen, all of Rhinelander, Wis. Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 31st day of January, 1899.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register

101 n24

Foreclosure Sale.

IN CIRCUIT COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

ANN MEAD, Plaintiff,

vs.

IDA A. OLSON, GEORGE L. OLSON and D. HAMMEL & Co., Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above entitled action on the 1st day of November, 1897, directed or the sale of the mortgaged premises described in said judgment, I shall expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the Court House in the city of Rhinelander in said county, on the 4th day of February, 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the mortgaged premises described in the judgment in said action as follows, viz: Lot number Six (6) of Block number Eleven (11) of the Second Addition to the Village of Rhinelander, Oneida County, Wisconsin, which premises I shall sell as aforesaid for the purpose of paying the said judgment with costs of sale.

Dated December 20, 1898.

SAM S. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

W. T. STEVENS, Sheriff.

71-d22-f2

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS. December 27, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on February 10, 1899, viz: Charles W. Duvall, H. E. No. 8126, for the NW¼ NE¼, Sec. 19, T. 38 N., R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Claude L. Young, S. H. Duvall, Fred. R. Tripp, and Merlin Hunter, all of Robbins, Wis.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

61-d29 f2 p

PHYSICIANS.

T. R. McINDOE,
Physician & Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wis
Office Corner Brown and Davenport streets.

T. R. WELCH,
Physician and Surgeon,
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.
Office in Hinman Building, Second Floor. Night calls answered from office.

ATTORNEYS'

S. H. ALBAN,
Attorney at Law.
Collections promptly attended to.
Office in Merchants State Bank building

S. S. MILLER,
Attorney at Law.
Collections sharply looked after.
Office over First National Bank

L. J. BILLINGS,
Attorney & Counselor.
Rhinelander, Wis

WALKER & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law.
Office on Davenport Street. Rhinelander, Wis

A. W. SHELTON,
Attorney at Law.
Special attention paid to homestead law and contests.
Rhinelander

PAUL BROWNE,
Attorney at Law.
Collections a Specialty. Rhinelander, Wi

BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
of Rhinelander.
Capital $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits
Bank Corner Davenport and Stevens Street

MERCHANTS' STATE BANK,
Capital $50,000.
Interest Paid on Time Deposits.
Brown Street Rhinelander, Wis

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

IN COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given, that at the regular term of the County Court to be held in and for said County at the Court House in the City of Rhinelander in said County on the first Tuesday, it being the 7th day of February A. D. 1899, the following matter will be heard and considered: The application of Mary E. Perkins, guardian, etc., of the minor heirs of M. A. Perkins, deceased, to sell that piece or parcel of real estate belonging to the estate of the said deceased, and described as follows, to-wit: Lots Nos. Nine (9) and ten (10), in Block Number Fourteen (14), in the First addition to the Village (now City), of Rhinelander, in the County of Oneida and State of Wisconsin.

By order of the Court.

J. M. HARRIGAN, County Judge.

Dated December 21, 1898. [illegible]

Timber Land Act, June 3, 1878. Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Wausau, Wis., Nov. 7, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, James A. Fitzgerald, of Tomahawk, county of Lincoln, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 45, for the purchase of the S½ NE¼, Sec. 19, SW¼ NW¼, and NE¼ SW¼ of Sec. No. 20 in Township No. 37 N., Range No. 6 E., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Saturday, the 14th day of January, 1899.

He names as witnesses: Maurice L. Fitzgerald, John W. Kelley, Napoleon Pratt and Ed. McGregor, all of Tomahawk, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 14th day of January, 1899.

10-n10 EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS. December 27, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on February 3, 1899, viz: Ralph Here, H. E. No. 7801, for the NE¼ SW¼ and NW¼ SE¼, Sec. 22, T. 37 N., R. 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Chas. Backstrom, John Beyer, Andrew Olson, and Jacob Bartman, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

61-d29 f2p

IN COUNTY COURT, ONEIDA COUNTY.

Letters of administration having been issued to John G. Nelson on the estate of Charles Forsberg, deceased.—

It is ordered, that the time until and including the 1st Tuesday of September, 1899, be and hereby is allowed for the creditors of said Charles Forsberg deceased to present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, that all claims and demands against the said Charles Forsberg deceased be received, examined and adjusted by this Court at the Court House in the City of Rhinelander in said County, at the regular terms thereof to be held on the first Tuesday of Sept'br, 1899, and on the first Tuesday of October, 1899.

It is further ordered, that notice of the times and places at which said claims and demands will be received, examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time herein limited for creditors to present their claims, be given by publication of this order and notice for four successive weeks, once in each week, in the NEW NORTH, a weekly newspaper published in the City of Rhinelander in said County, the first publication to be within ten days from the date hereof.

Dated January 10, 1899.

J. M. HARRIGAN, County Judge.

1w-j12-3

STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY.

In the matter of the estate of George C. Harney, Deceased. } In Probate.

Notice is hereby given that the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of George C. Harney, deceased, late of Oneida county, will be received, examined and adjusted by the County Court of Oneida county, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the Court House, at Rhinelander in the County of Oneida on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1899. Also that six months from and after the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1898, is the time limited for creditors of said George C. Harney, deceased, to present their claims to said Court for examination and allowance.

Dated Dec. 22, 1898.

By order of the Court

11-d29-J19 J. M. HARRIGAN, County Judge.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS. December 2, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on January 14, 1899, viz: Charles Gross, who made H. E. No. 6112, for the NE¼ SE¼, Sec. 26, T. 36 N., R. 8 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Albert C. Fenton, Albert Radtke, Charles Converse and Charles Meyer, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

61-d8-j12

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS. January 3, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on February 11, 1899, viz: Byron Johnston, H. E. No. 7249, for the E½ NE¼ and E½ SE¼, Sec. 25, T. 36 N., R. 8 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Frank E. Cole, Hugh McMillan, Joseph Bitz, Albert C. Fenton, all of Rhinelander, Wis. EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

6-j5-f9

Timber Land Act June 3 1878—Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Wausau, Wis., January 6, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Joseph D. Day, of Rhinelander, County of Oneida, State of Wisconsin, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 48, for the purchase of the NW¼, NE¼ of Section No. 27, in Township No. 37, N Range No. 11 East, and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver of this office at Wausau, Wis., on Friday, the 24th day of March, 1899.

He names as witnesses: Rollo Whitcomb, Frank J. Fourry, Charles E. Morrill, Andrew Anderson, all of Rhinelander, Wis.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 24th day of March, 1899.

EDGAR T. WHEELOCK, Register.

101-j12 m16

The Central BARBER SHOP

DUSEL & LEWIS, Proprietors.

The finest and most centrally located shop in the city. The place for scientific work. The most experienced barbers in the country employed.

Hilber House Block, Brown Street.

WINTER MILLINERY SALE AT MRS. J. G. DUNN'S.

Everything Goes at Cost.
Come and Get Bargains.

Don't Let Beer Get The Best Of You!

—Get the Best of BEER Which is—

Rhinelander Beer!

Rhinelander Brewing Co.

Life is too Short for Experiments.

We guarantee you a sure thing, no matter if you order your clothes made in the latest fashion or after your own peculiar ideas.

Our Prices Like Our Goods are Just Right—They Fit

Our Tailors cannot be excelled. You are cordially invited to inspect and compare our complete stock of woolens with others. It cannot be surpassed. It talks for itself.

Rhinelander Tailoring Co.

Gypsine, 40c pkg.

. . . PAINTS . . .

Of every description, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Enamels Etc.

Any Color Mixed Free of Charge when White Lead is Purchased Here.

JEWELL'S PAINT STORE.

SUBSCRIBE NOW FOR

THE NEW NORTH

and take advantage of the premium offers.

CLARK & LENNON--Builder's and Lumbermen's Hardware.

LOCAL TIME TABLES.

Chicago & Northwestern R'y

NORTH BOUND.

No. 11—Daily .... 2:50 A. M.
No. 12—Ashland Mail and Express .... 1:27 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 1—Daily .... 11:22 P. M.
No. 2—Ashland Mail and Express .... 11:11 A. M.

W. J. DOHERTY, AGENT.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie R'y

EAST BOUND.

Atlantic Limited .... 1:55 a. m. Daily
Accommodation .... 6:10 p. m. Dex. Sun.

WEST BOUND.

Pacific Limited .... 1:55 a. m. Daily
Accommodation .... 7:10 a. m. Dex. Sun.

Soo Line trains arrive and depart from C. M. & St. Paul depot in Minneapolis and Union depot, St. Paul, on and after Nov. 19, 1896. Close connections for Tom Hawk, Eau Claire, Duluth, Marinette, Menominee, Waupaca, Stevens Point, Madison, Chicago and beyond and all points on Wisconsin Central R'y.

P. PRAY.

RHINELANDER LODGE No. 242, F. & A. M. Stoltzman Block. Regular communications First and Third Tuesdays of each month.
A. L. DUNN, Sec. H. C. BEEGER, W. M.

RHINELANDER CHAPTER No. 74, R. A. M. Stoltzman Block. Regular convocations Second and Fourth Tuesdays of each month.
A. TAYLOR, Sec. W. E. LASELLE, H. P.

I. O. F.
Court Juanita, 1975.

Meetings at I. O. O. F. Hall second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.
J. A. WHITING, C. R. S. R. STONE, R. S.

Kuhl's salve at Anderle & Hinman's.

Mrs. C. D. Bronson is suffering with muscular rheumatism.

W. L. Beers returned Tuesday from a week's trip to Chicago.

Walter Alexander Jr., of Wausau, was the guest of C. S. Mclndoe last Friday.

The M. E. Ladies Aid Society will meet at the home of Mrs. Pettit on Wednesday next.

L. H. Wheeler, of Hazelhurst, came over on the 11:22 train Friday evening and enjoyed the club dance.

A few more "Trilby" and "Hickory" stoves left at Clark & Lennon's. Call and get one while the price is too low to quote.

Miss Janetta Kyle, eighth grade teacher, was confined to her rooms the first of the week by a severe attack of the grip.

FOR SALE—Green hardwood, birch and maple. For particulars call at Second Hand store, Brown street. 1m-42

Heber Tibbits, of Milwaukee, traveling representative for John Godkin, of Bay City, Mich., spent Friday and Saturday in Rhinelander.

BLACKSMITH WANTED—at Clark, Lennon & Stapleton's camps at Monico. Apply at the hardware store, Rhinelander.

Miss Lou Stevens entertained a number of her friends at a six o'clock dinner last Friday evening, in honor of her friend Miss Welsby, of Stevens Point.

The smallest things may exert the greatest influence. De Witt's Little Early Risers are unequalled for overcoming constipation and liver troubles. Small pill, best pill, safe pill. J. J. REARDON.

Geo. Mason, who has been posting himself on the different grades of lumber in the yards of the Brown Bros. Lumber Co. for the past month, returned to Madison today to again represent the company on the road.

Paul Perry, of Columbus, Ga., suffered agony for thirty years, and then cured his Piles by using De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It heals injuries and skin diseases like magic. J. J. REARDON.

Mrs. B. W. McCarey, a former Rhinelander resident, but now of Antigo, spent a portion of the week here. She was accompanied by her son Earl who is taking medical treatment under Dr. A. D. Daniels.

Buy one of the famous "Trilby" stoves at Clark & Lennon's. Cheapest stove in the market. They are selling at $7.00 and $8.00 according to grade. Also take a look at the "Hickory" heater which is going at $10.50.

Mrs. Edna Daily wishes to announce that she is prepared to do all kinds of plain sewing, and solicits your work. Anyone having children's clothes to make, or anything in the line of plain sewing, are invited to call on her at her home, the cottage just north of the Catholic Church.

La Grippe' is again epidemic. Every precaution should be taken to avoid it. Its specific cure is One Minute Cough Cure. A. J. Shepard, Publisher Agricultural Journal and Advertiser, Eden, Md., says: "No one will be disappointed in using One Minute Cough Cure for La Grippe." Pleasant to take, quick to act. J. J. REARDON.

White goods and linens. Special sale. CRUSOE'S.

Mr. Hall, one of the assistants in the High School, is confined to his room with sickness.

W. D. Harrigan returned from a business trip to Stevens Point last week.

Mrs. Fred. Langlois was called to Campbellsport, Fond du Lac county, last week to attend her mother, who was seriously ill.

The Cash Department Store has been piped and the plumbers expect to light the big establishment with acetylene gas this evening.

FOR SALE—At a sacrifice, fifteen (15) shares of stock in Lewis Hardware Company. Will sell shares singly or wholly. For particulars enquire of B. W. MCCAREY.

J. R. Johnston has changed the location of his tailor shop from the Hinman building to the Newall building, nearly opposite, on Davenport street.

The Royal steel range is about the best thing in the way of a stove that is on the market. Clark & Lennon handle these ranges and sell lots of them. Call and see one.

Geo. Curtis, the Wausau attorney, was in the city last week on legal business. Mr. Curtiss is one of the attorneys for the county in the tax cases soon to be brought before the Supreme Court.

To insure a happy new year, keep the liver clear and the body vigorous by using De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for constipation and liver troubles. J. J. REARDON.

The Epworth League will give a social at the home of Rev. M. L. Pettit Friday evening, and invite all to attend. There will be an entertaining program, refreshments will be served, and a good time is promised. Admission 10 cents.

Coughing injures and inflames sore lungs. One Minute Cough Cure loosens the cold, allays coughing and heals quickly. The best cough cure for children. J. J. REARDON.

E. S. Shepard came down from the northern part of the county last week and brought with him a well developed case of grip. He was looking over a tract of land but had to leave the job unfinished.

Wm. Clark wishes to inform owners of wagons and carriages that he will have a first-class painter here in about ten days, especially prepared to do work in this line. He will remain here but a short time and those who require the services of an experienced man are requested to give Mr. Clark early notice.

These are dangerous days for the health. Croups, colds and throat troubles lead rapidly to consumption. A bottle of One Minute Cough Cure used at the right time will preserve life, health and a large amount of money. Pleasant to take; children like it. J. J. REARDON.

Rev. Wm. Bray, of Oskaloosa, Ia., preached an interesting sermon from the pulpit of the Congregational church Sunday evening. Monday Mr. Bray called on a few of the many friends he made during his residence here a few years ago, and departed on the 11 o'clock train Monday night for his home.

The most beautiful shirt waist goods are included in our great special white goods sale. Special sale prices on all shirt waist materials. CRUSOE'S.

A. B. Millard, formerly editor of the News Item, the leading democratic paper of Antigo, was in the city Tuesday. Mr. Millard is no longer identified with the newspaper business. He is now managing an up-to-date magic lantern show and his little talks to the audiences before each scene are interesting and a deal more sensible than his free silver and free trade conundrums were to the followers of Bryan in Langlade county when last he wielded the trenchant pen for political effect.

Horrible agony is caused by Piles, Burns and Skin Diseases. These are immediately relieved and quickly cured by De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. Beware of worthless imitations. J. J. REARDON.

Eli Beandin, the inventor, turned his genius in a new direction recently and the result was exhibited on the streets yesterday. Eli has applied the bicycle principle to a sled capable of accommodating three persons. There are three runners to the sled and a large toothed wheel to which cranks are attached. The teeth of the wheel fasten in the snow or ice when power is applied to the cranks and serve to propel the sled forward at quite a fair rate of speed. Ely intends to improve the model and expects to cover considerable territory with the new rig.

Mrs. P. S. Hyer is numbered among the sick ones this week.

Crusoe's Bargain Department Store is advertising a special white goods sale in this issue.

Wm. Mackenzie, of Appleton, spent Tuesday in Rhinelander with acquaintances.

It's greatly to your advantage to visit our big sale of new merchandise—our great White Goods Sale.
CRUSOE'S BARGAIN DEP'T STORE.

Mrs. Sarah Mclndoe returned to her home in Wausau Saturday, after a visit of two weeks with her niece, Mrs. Kate Mclndoe, in this city.

Miss Minnie McDonald, type setter in this office, has been confined to her home by illness for a week.

Little Bradley Taylor, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Taylor, suffered a severe accident last night at 5:30, which nearly resulted in the loss of one of his eyes. The little fellow fell against a sharp stick while at play, which cut a gash in his head clear to the bone. The stick but narrowly escaped entering his eye, having struck him in the forehead. Dr. S. R. Stone is attending to the injury.

Mrs. Robert Hawthorne died at her home at Woodboro Wednesday after a lingering illness from consumption, at the age of 25 years. By her death the husband loses a kind and affectionate wife, and a little babe five months old is deprived of a loving mother's care. The remains will be brought to this city and funeral services held at the Catholic church Friday afternoon at 2:30, with interment in the Catholic cemetery.

W. D. Harrigan, of this city, and Miss Nellie Gray, of Stevens Point, were married at the latter city Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. The bride is a young lady well and favorably known in her home city and to a number of our people here. She is highly spoken of, and in appearance is a lady of pleasing personality. The groom is too well known to our readers to require comment. It will suffice to state that he is one of our city's most flourishing business men and has a wide acquaintance with all details connected with traffic. Mr. and Mrs. Harrigan left for Minneapolis immediately after their marriage, where they will enjoy a brief sojourn, after which they will return and make Rhinelander their home.

New Officers Elected.

The lodge rooms of the L. O. T. M. order, in the Cover building, were filled to their full capacity last night, the occasion being the installation of new officers for 1899. The ceremonies incident to the occasion were interesting and instructive to the large number present, and were carried out in a manner which reflected great credit on the members.

Mrs. G. H. Kemp acted as installing officer and attended to the duties of her position with becoming dignity. Following we give the list of the new officers:

Lady Commander—Mrs. F. Barnes.
Lieut. Com.—Mrs. P. Brown.
Record Keeper—Mrs. W. Hamilton.
Finance Keeper—Mrs. G. Burkhart.
Sargeant—Mrs. S. Kelley.
Chaplain—Mrs. Miller.
Picket—Mrs. P. Hansen.

The retiring commander, Mrs. W. Hamilton, was presented with a handsome token of esteem by the members of the order.

Music for the occasion was furnished by an orchestra of violins and guitars. Refreshments consisting of sandwiches, coffee, salad, pickles, cake, etc., were served after the exercises and were much enjoyed.

CRUSOE'S Bargain Department Store SPECIAL SALE Linens & White Goods

—THE HOUSEKEEPER'S OPPORTUNITY—

All New Goods--Bought For This Special. Get Your Share--Get what you need now, at These Money Saving Prices. The goods are here, The Special Sale Prices are marked On Them---You will know at once They are Bargains. Here are some of the prices:

Table Cloths!

Fine Bleached Union Linen table cloth 56 inch. The regular 30 cent kind. Sale price—yard........25c.

All Linen, half bleached 56 inch table cloth—always 39 cts. Sale price—yard, ...29c.

German cream colored Damask, extra quality Regular 50 cts value. Sale price—yard,........43c

Superior soft finish, white Damask, 64 inch. Sells at 65 cts anywhere. Sale price—yard........48c.

Extra fine bleached Damask, 72 inches wide, beautiful goods, never less than 75c. Sale price, yard, 65c

25 dozen, blue and red checked cotton towels, 18x40. Sale price, 4c

20 dozen heavy cotton towels 19x40. Marseilles pattern. Sale price each,........10c

20 doz. extra large and heavy 22x46 cotton towels Marseilles pattern. Sale price, each........12½c

Table Napkins—Large assortment at special sale prices.

LINEN and TURKISH TOWELS TOWELING, CRASHES,

Red checked, 18 inch glass toweling—special........9c.

Brown crash, blue stripe border, 15 inch........10c.

Bleached crash, red stripe border 15 inch........9c.

Bleached crash, red stripe border, 17 inch........10c.

21 inch Turkish toweling, extra heavy bleached, yard........18c.

19 inch, absorbent crash—a good thing and very cheap at—yard, 8c

250 pieces new Embroideries and Laces at special sale prices.

WHITE GOODS, INDIA LINONS, White Welt Piques, Victoria Lawns Imported Lawn Checks and Dots. MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Muslin night gowns, drawers, skirts 25c. to $2.50—a nice line of well made beautifully trimmed garments.

COTTONS—Bleached and unbleached sheetings, pillow casing, etc., at special sale prices.

New Wash goods and Linings.

The very newest things in colored dress linings—blue, green, pink and rose silkettes at 12½ to 25 cents a yard. New effects in black silk finish taffeta linings.

Droil Dress Ginghams at 8c.

Shirt Waist Goods!

We have a very desirable lot of patterns in 36 inch Percales, the kind that never sold for less than 10c—our sale price per yard....6½c.

31 inch Percales in stripes, dots and fancies, sale price........8c.

Turkey red check ginghams...8c.

A full line of colors and patterns in welted ginghams at........10c.

32 inch Madras welted ginghams in elegant patterns. Sale price 15c

Make up your shirt waists now for spring. Some of these goods will please you vastly.

CHAS. E. CRUSOE & CO.

MRS. PATRICK DANEHY,
West Winsted, Conn., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I write to you of the benefit I have derived from using your wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was very ill, suffered with female weakness and displacement of the womb.

"I could not sleep at night, had to walk the floor, I suffered so with pain in my side and small of my back. Was troubled with bloating, and at times would faint away; had a terrible pain in my heart, a bad taste in my mouth all the time and would vomit; but now, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound, I feel well and sleep well, can do my work without feeling tired; do not bloat or have any trouble whatever.

Visit our sale of white merchandise. CRUSOE'S.

Mrs. H. R. Wesner has so far recovered from her illness as to be able to sit up a portion of the time.

Casper Faust returned Monday from an extended visit to points in the southern part of the state.

Order storm windows and stove repairs at Clark & Lennon's and while there ask to see the 30 calibre U. S. rifle which is being sold this week at $16.25.

Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Tuttle expect to move in from their homestead near Pine Lake for the winter, and will occupy rooms in Brown Bros. block.

The Best Cough Medicine. Every Bottle Warranted.

Knowing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be a medicine of great worth and merit and especially valuable for coughs, colds, croup and whooping cough, we will hereafter warrant every bottle bought of us and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of a 25 or 50 cent bottle. Sold by Anderle & Hinman, Druggists.

Annual Convention, National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, Sioux Falls, S. Dakota, Jan. 23-29.

On account of the above, excursion tickets to Sioux Falls, via the North-Western Line, will be sold January 21-24, good until January 31, 1899, at greatly reduced rates. Apply to agents for full particulars. 1w-39.

Boys' Suits!

A Full Line. All the Late Styles

Lively boys and shoddy clothes make a poor combination—perhaps you've found it out.

Our Boys' Clothes are daintily boyish, to please both mother and son: above all made to wear, to please ourselves.

We're particular, if you are not, that the cloth shall be all-wool, the colors fast—"test proof." Giving extreme care to cloth, doesn't prevent our giving extreme style to the clothes.

Everything a mother can possibly imagine for her boy and some things she doesn't dream of. We want mothers who are hard to please to come to us.

BEERS & COMPANY.

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School Supplies.

WE SELL THEM CHEAP.

Post Office Building. S. H. & W. H. ASHTON.

NO WAR PRICES HERE

We can suit you, both as to quality and prices in lumbermen's supplies, stoves, ranges, farm machinery and tools' hardware of all kinds, crockery, buggies, wagons, refrigerators, and in fact, everything in this line.

If you doubt it Come and See.

LEWIS HARDWARE COMPANY.

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Practical Plumbing Steam Fitting, Gas Lighting Heating

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Outside Orders given Prompt Attention, Correspondence Solicited.

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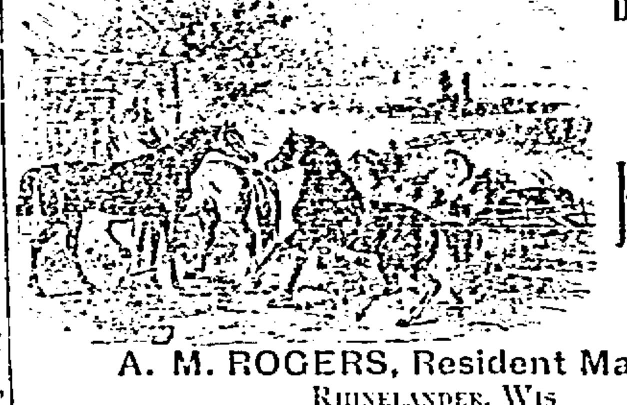

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THE STORY TELLER

Three Ballots, One Secret and Two Open.

Lacks But Eight Votes

Secret Ballot a Puzzler for the Quarles Faction.

STEPHENSON IS SECOND

Heslop's Wife

"HEAVEN knows where he picked her up, with her fine clothes and her fine manners; a nice farmer's wife, truly!"

"You think he's really married to her Jane?"

"Married!—of course he is, Mrs. Bissop. You don't suppose he'd bring any lass about this place—his mother's old home—with a lie upon his lips? My brother Joe's a born fool, but he's no liar," and the speaker panted.

"And she's book learnt, too, I hear say," put in Mrs. Bissop, mildly.

Jane, who was not "book learnt," turned crimson. "Aye; 'tis said so."

"She's well lookin' anyhow. My man saw her Friday—and it's a week since—coming home from market, and he says there's never been a comelier seen in the parish for hundreds of years."

"Fine looks is as good as they goes. She's my brother's wife, and I oughtn't to speak against her. But she's so sleek, and so composed, and so learnable, and so carnying, that I take it she's seen more of the world than she ought. She never got that straight look, and all that high and mightiness, in any decent family. No; take my word for it, she's seen the world."

"Lor', Janey! You don't mean to say she lords it over you?"

"Over me? What are you thinking about? There's no one in the county could do that. Oh, no; my lady is as soft as wax, and asks to be shown that, and to be told this; and is mighty civil spoken. All put on. Even Joe seems bewildered at her, though 'tis easy to see he's ready to eat her. The great ninny!"

"She ain't said anything about your going yet—?"

"My what?"

"Your leaving the farm? You know she's missus now."

"Not a word. I'd like to see her turn me out," Jane snorted; but, privately, she wondered why the young woman didn't.

"Don't 'ee really know where she hails from?"

"No, I don't; and more than that, t'other night I made Joe so mad over one thing and another that he owned up and said he didn't know himself. It's hard on us—decent farmer folk for nigh on a hundred years—to have to put up with some rubbish—"

"Enough of that talk, Jane Heslop. If you can't speak fair of our own—don't speak foul. Go; work with your hands, woman, and give your tongue a rest. Martha Bissop, you know my sister, she wouldn't speak fair to her own bairn. Let me tell you—my wife's as honest a woman as any of you. You can make that known about the place."

The two women went off in different directions without another word. They lived in a county where man still has some little authority.

At the dairy door Joe Heslop brought himself up, looked down on his shapely limbs, clothed in well-made cords; seemed pleased; pulled his coat together—wiped his face, and smoothed his hair down with his hand.

"Come in, Joseph; you're just in time to help turn this lot of milk."

A tall, straight girl, with her back towards him, stood at a churn.

"Go on with exactly the same movement, or the butter will never come," she said, as if repeating a pleasing lesson.

He went to her—slipped his hands down to hers—imprisoning them on the handle, and he looked at her with adoring, breathless admiration.

"Joseph," she said with a curious intonation, as though she were not quite used to the name; "it will be utterly ruined. You've quite stopped it."

He made an awkward peck at her—which she avoided; and leaving him there, she went over to the tap and began to scrub some molds. She was beautiful, and especially so with the glow and gleam of genial work upon her. A graceful figure, shapely hands and arms, well-cut features, large, calm, wide-apart, gray eyes, and glossy hair, which hung in a big knot at the back of her head. She had not been at the tap for more than three minutes when she left it, and came across to him, wiping her hands, and kissed him tenderly on the brow.

He let the handle go, and made another peck at her.

"Joseph," she said, solemnly, her eyes laughing all the while, "this will be a spoilt lot of butter. I do wish I could get hold of some technical farming terms. I really think we had better not 'butter make' together again. Don't, oh! don't; leave off! Wait a moment," and she went and fetched the wet molds, put them in a heap, jumped upon the table near him and began to wipe them.

"Now, we'll talk!"

"Yes," he agreed; and smiled delightedly.

"I'm sorry your sister doesn't like me. I like her."

"Well, you see Jane is an odd woman—a very odd woman."

"Not at all; Jane is a sensible creature. Why doesn't she like me?"

"She doesn't object to you personally."

"Then she dislikes me theoretically."

"If you mean it's—it's because she didn't know you before we were married, and because she doesn't know your maiden name—may be you're right."

"Would that weigh with a woman like Jane?"

"Bless you, yes. Why we've lived here nearly a hundred years, and we've always married decent wenches, all of 'em well known in these parts, and I suppose she thinks—"

"I suppose she thinks you've not married a decent wench?"

"Why, lass, they've only got to look at you to see you're something better than the others. No disrespect to them."

"Joseph, have you ever—any—doubt—yourself?"

"Me? No, no; never;" and he left the churn and went towards her.

"Go back!" she cried, warningly; and he obeyed.

"Joseph, when you first met me—it is not so very long ago, only a few weeks—I was poor, friendless and homeless."

He nodded.

"I had always imagined that men behaved well to lonely, helpless women. I was wrong, Joseph. You are a man apart—a superior being."

Joseph blushed with pride and pleasure.

"In fact, you are a real, true man. Now, you know life—at least you know something of the world—and as you chose to behave in an extraordinary Quixotic way—"

"Did I?"

"And marry me. Tell me—how do you find me after ten weeks' acquaintance?"

"Perfect. You are a good, hard-working woman. You learn more in a day than the lasses about here could learn in six months. You manage well. You don't chatter, you don't rove, you don't fool, and—you love me."

She bent over and kissed him again.

"I believe I do. Now I will tell you how I came to be in a destitute condition at the station that night."

"It doesn't matter if you'd rather not."

"I will not, if you stop churning."

He went on turning. She wiped carefully into the intricacies of the complicated cow-head pattern.

"I didn't like my life. It was different to this—very different; and I didn't like what the future had in store for me. It would have been all gayety, all uselessness. I had schemes by which to benefit mankind, and I thought I'd begin with women. I left my home—my people would only miss me from one point of view; they would not grieve for me. I wanted very much to do some really good work, but I miscalculated everything; my strength, my knowledge, my money. It was all a miserable failure. I still want to work, but I want to do it to please myself and my surroundings. Mankind goes right out of my calculations hereafter; what I saw of it hurt me, robbed me, insulted me and landed me in the situation from which you extracted me. Do you, can you, understand?"

"No, no; I don't understand, but I believe you. Do surroundings mean me—this house—this life? Can you put up with it?"

"Oh, yes!" she whispered, leaning her cheek against his. "I want peace. I want to be taken care of. I wasn't made to regenerate mankind, or revolutionize the world. It didn't take me long to find that out. It's only 12 weeks to-day since I left my home."

"I'm afraid I'm interrupting," said a loud voice, and a large woman bounced in. "Heslop, I want to talk to you about the calves."

"Wife, this is Mrs. Norton—our nearest neighbor."

The girl bowed and came forward.

The woman did not look at her, but rushed immediately into prices. She was evidently in an uncomfortable frame of mind, and, though she pointedly excluded Heslop's wife from the conversation, she was not satisfied with her performance. She presently went off with Heslop to inspect something in another part of the farm.

"This must not go on. Joseph is uncomfortable. I must manage to clear up matters soon. I really wish it wasn't necessary. I shan't be half so happy," and she began to sing.

Jane came in for some milk.

"You don't seem to mind, ma'am."

Jane couldn't for the life of her help calling her "ma'am," and that made her hate her.

"Mind what, Jane?"

"Why, that Mrs. Norton won't speak to you."

"Oh! but I do mind, because—because of Joseph."

"Do you mean to say you care for him?"

"Care for him, Jane? Why, of course I do. I love him very much," and then she turned crimson at having thus to express her feelings aloud; yet she knew it was not the moment for reticence.

"Well, I don't understand how a woman like you married him. You didn't know much about him, did you?"

"Jane, there are some people you know all at once. You find out more of their real nature in half an hour than you do of others in a lifetime. And you know Joseph is good. Ah! I soon found out he was good."

"D'ye mean to say you only knew him for half an hour? Well, I can't say that you behaved like a decent, well-brought-up maid."

"Perhaps I didn't. But you know there might be circumstances. Jane, you don't really think I am a bad, dreadful woman?"

"Well, I can't say, I'm sure. It isn't for the likes of me to say. You know best"—and, picking up her jug, Jane went morosely off, feeling in her soul that she might after all have said something more civil in answer to the poor thing's pathetic appeal.

The light died out of the young woman's face as she watched Jane go. She left her work, and sat quite still for a time; then she went to the window and looked out, and she sighed.

"Opinions pursue me everywhere. Who could have imagined that Jane and Mrs. Norton held any? If I had not been so densely ignorant I should have known they had some, I suppose. We don't know half enough of useful things; we should be taught the opinions of other classes; they vary, of course, but a rough idea should be given. How was I to know the world was so bad; that the people I wanted most to help would rob me, and then turn me from their doors; and that the people I wished to elevate would—would ruthlessly insult me. If it had not been for Joseph! Dear, kind Joseph! Have I made, in marrying him, the worst of my mistakes, I wonder? Does his fine, true nature measure me by what his friends think of me?"

At this moment a young fellow entered the door, sucking a cane. He leaned against a bench, and sniggered, and seemed quite at his ease—and sure of his welcome.

He scrutinized the girl from head to foot, and amiably commenced to soliloquize in a loudish whisper. He did not seem to desire conversation. He went over her points admirably—in florid, blatant, offensive terms. It was his "killing" method, and was intended to allure and attract. At length he mentioned—"My name's Norton. You don't seem to know who I am."

"This is surely a lunatic asylum," the young woman said, softly, and pinched herself to see if she were awake. Then she looked across at him; she saw his clumsiness, his attempts at smartness, his general imbecility; but she didn't speak to him—she went on cleaning up.

Unable to differentiate, he thought the look meant admiration; and he went up to her, and said: "You may kiss me, missus—twice, if you like."

She came and stood right in front of him.

"My good boy, go home. Do you hear?—find your mother, and go home."

His little eyes blazed.

"Ah! I see the sort you are. You're on the lookout for the swells. You're used to 'em. I've heard all about you. Poor old Heslop! All the village's talking of his madness."

Jane came bustling in.

"Ah, Mr. Norton, it's you!"

The girl looked dangerous, and she said, haughtily: "Take your friend away, please, and find the key of the dairy door. I want no more visitors."

"Hoity-toity. Let me tell you, this door was always kept unlocked in my mother's time."

"Bah! Don't you see, Janey Heslop, the wench wants to lock her visitors in with her?"

Heslop and Mrs. Norton passed the dairy door just then. The girl called them in. She was so erect and scornful Joe scarcely knew her. "Mrs. Norton," she said, coldly, "you will take your son away, and you, Joseph, will forbid his ever coming here again."

"My—my—son turned off this farm by you, madam, a woman such as you; a creature no one knows anything about!"

"Mrs. Norton, stop before you go too far. There is some misapprehension here. I should much like to know who put those rumors afloat about this lady—my wife!" and he looked at Jane, and he got affectionately close to the young girl and put his hand on her shoulder. "But, in spite of it, she's a good woman—and your superior, and you can see it—and that's why you all dislike her—and I have every confidence in her—and if she says young Norton's to go, he goes."

There had been a rush of dogs, horses and pink coats past the farm, but it had not been noticed in the storm. And now an elderly man stood in the doorway. He was also in "pink."

"Heslop, something's happened to my saddle—by Jove—a stage picture! What's up? I beg your pardon—Lady Selina—is it really you?"

The girl went forward; she was a little sulky, but she decided that, after all, it was just as well.

"Yes; Sir Archibald. C'est moi!"

"God bless my soul, child! To think that I should have discovered you! How did you get here? How's your plan for the 'Sublimation of the Lower Working Class?' Ah! an! They've bowled you over, I expect. There, you needn't explain. Never mind. What are you doing here?"

"I'm living here, and I'm going to stay—because—"

"Well; I know Heslop. I knew his father. Good people. Very solid people—but I say. What about your people—"

"Please say nothing to them yet. I wait my time."

"Of course. I obey, Lady Selina; though I don't know that you're right. Are you pretty comfortable here?"

"I assure you I am, indeed;" and somehow she got hold of Joseph's trembling hand and held it tight, and fixed herself right up against the young farmer, so that he had to put his arm round her.

"And, more than that, I am quite perfectly happy—because, you see, I'm Heslop's wife."—Madame.

No Microbes in the Mountains.

A scientist, looking for microbes, says there are absolutely none on the Swiss mountains at an altitude of 2,000 feet.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

Billy—"Does your mother give you anything if you take your medicine without crying?" Billy—"No; but she gives me something if I don't."—Yonkers Statesman.

Little Mildred—"Say, Tommy, do you know what a category is?" Little Tommy—"Course! It's the place where the cats goes to when they die."—Cleveland Leader.

Suited to Him.—The Pugilist—"Say, but the part of Othello is just me style." The Patron—"Could you play it?" The Pugilist—"Sure! I never saw anybody yet I couldn't smother in two rounds."—N. Y. Journal.

"The wheelmen all voted for him." "Certainly. He is the author of the law forbidding anybody to walk on the street faster than two miles an hour, or after dark without a bell and lantern."—Detroit Journal.

Mrs. Dix—"They say Mrs. Peck speaks four languages." Mrs. Hix—"Indeed! And how many does her husband speak?" Mrs. Dix—"Oh, he doesn't dare speak any when she is around."—Chicago Daily News.

A Patriot, Anyhow. — "Brethren," said the political orator, "I admit I was never in the war, but I had two relatives who were killed there." "And what were you a-doin' of all that time?" asked a man in the crowd. "My friends," said the orator, "I was busy makin' coffins for 'em!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Mrs. Niftie—"What beautiful china! I wonder how Bentleigh can afford such extravagance." Mrs. Passay—"That is no mystery. It's cheaper in the end, you know. The dishes are so handsome that in their admiration his guests forget to eat as much as they otherwise would."—Boston Transcript.

Mrs. Griggs—"John's getting more terribly absent minded every day!" Mrs. Briggs—"Why, what's he done now?" Mrs. Griggs—"I told him to tie a knot in his handkerchief to remember to get me some thread the other day, and he tied the knot without even noticing that he hadn't any handkerchief."—Town Topics.

MAY HAVE TO GOVERN HAYTI.

The United States Government Likely to Interfere to Stop Vicious Practices.

A mulattress with a plump baby in her arms reached Philadelphia on a sailing vessel from Hayti the other day and declared her eager desire to become a resident of the United States. It was necessary for her to get a bond as guarantee that she would not become a public charge, and while the incidental formalities were in progress somebody asked her why she had come from a tropical island and her own people to live among strangers, where the making of a living is a task by no means easy. The woman answered with an earnestness, that said much for her sincerity and something for her accuracy, that she left Hayti because the season for certain cannibalistic rites in the district where she lived were coming on, and that her child would have been killed and eaten if she had not left the country.

This horrible charge has been made against the Haytians many times and as often denied by them, but the denials have not carried the weight of the accusations, and the best authorities regard it at least as highly probable that in parts of the black republic heathenish customs of the most frightful sort have been practiced ever since the expulsion of the French. The Haytians are now very close neighbors of our own, and it remains to be seen what the consequences of this proximity will be. The old isolation is sure to be broken down, business and other relations with Americans are inevitable, and existing conditions in Hayti may well become as unendurable to us as were those of Cuba under Spanish rule.

Even if cannibalism is a mere sporadic crime in Hayti, there are other things there practically worse and morally almost as bad about which there is no doubt whatever. The government is corrupt and sanguinary, and the treatment of white foreigners is often atrocious. The Haytians have had many years in which to develop the power of self-government, but they remain far below the standard of civilization, and harsh critics declare that they are sinking rather than rising. Moreover, this island is potentially of great value. There is a basis for prophecy in that fact.—N. Y. Times.

Lucchenl's Punishment.

A friend, intimate with the prison system of Switzerland, was telling me the other day of the fearful torture that the sentence of perpetual seclusion passed on Luccheni, the assassin of the empress of Austria, involves. For the first six months he will be in a dungeon eight feet under ground, where never a sound is heard, and only the faintest streak of light is admitted. He dare not speak to his jailers, and the punishment is severe if he makes the slightest remark, unless it is in reply to a question. When his spirit is broken by this treatment he is removed to a better-situated cell, but the same silence prevails. To the end of his days the powers of speech and hearing are denied him. As a rule, the prisoners go raving mad.—To-Day.

Ingenuity of a Brooklyn Black Cat.

A family in Brooklyn was recently annoyed every morning by finding the bottle of milk left by the milkman on the front stoop knocked over and the contents gone. One night a member of the family volunteered to get up early the next morning and watch for the culprit. Soon after the young man had taken up his station he was rewarded by seeing a large black cat come across the veranda, knock over the bottle and calmly lap up the milk which had been spilled. Now the family puts out a large tin can.—N. Y. Sun.

TAKING ASTOR DOWN.

The Ex-American Citizen Gets Badly Snubbed in His Intercourse with the English.

William Waldorf Astor, the expatriated American millionaire, who now resides in London, is the subject of a lengthy biographical sketch in Tit-Bits, a publication issued in the British capital. Incidental to the sketch it is related how the duchess of Cleveland gently set him down on one occasion. When his grand estate offices on the Thames embankment were finished he gave a magnificent banquet to a number of swells. Showing one of the staircases in the building to the duchess, Mr. Astor is alleged to have asked:

"Isn't that handsome, your grace?"

"Yes, it certainly is," replied the duchess.

"Isn't it more so than any other staircase you ever saw?" Mr. Astor is reported to have persisted.

At this the duchess' back very naturally got up.

"Yes," she said, gently, "I admire it very much. It is much finer than our old staircase at Battle abbey, which has been spoiled these 200 or 300 years by the spurs of those stupid old knights."

Battle abbey is probably the grandest old place in England and compared with Cliveden, Mr. Astor's country house, is like a battleship to a torpedo boat.

Another story with a similar point is related in the same sketch. Mr. Astor, it is averred, was lost in admiration of the duke of Westminster's lawn at Cliveden when he first saw it and, it is said, asked the gardener:

"How do you grow turf like that?"

"Well, sir," says the gardener, rubbing his chin and looking very innocent, "you jest sows yer seed and then 'as it rolled every day for 100 years or so, sir."—Chicago Chronicle.

A Better Thing.

"No, sah, it wasn't no fault of mine dat I quit runnin' a sleepin' cah," explained the ex-porter when asked how he came to lose his job. "Dey just went to work and made a mistake."

"What sort of a mistake?"

"Why, one day when I got my silk hat and dimun pin and lavender trousers on to go into Chicago in good style dey took me fur de president of the road, and de president dun got jealous about it and bounced me off. Reckon it was a good thing fur me, though."

"You hit another job?"

"I did, sah. I jest went to bein' a preacher, and I've found out dat de pulpit lays way over a sleepin' cah fur showin' off dimuns and stoh clothes. In de one place you's bein' sawn all de time; in de odder, you's only sawn when you's makin' up de beds or breshin' somebody's back!"—Boston Globe.

Georgie's Raise.

There are several children in the family, and they were talking of their garden.

"I am going to plant the seeds Uncle John gave me," said one, "and raise the most beautiful flowers."

"I am going to raise pinks and violets," said another.

"And I'm going to raise tube roses," said the third.

But the little boy said nothing.

He had no seeds to plant.

And presently his mother noticed that he took no part in the chatter, and her heart smote her.

"And what is Georgie going to raise?" she asked.

Perhaps Georgie's lip trembled, but his voice didn't.

"O," he said, stoutly, "I guess I can raise a worm or two."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Looks Like Rain.

"It looks like rain to-day," said the affable milkman, as he dumped the regular quart into the pitcher.

"It always does," said the woman, and the milk man drove off wondering why some people take such gloomy views of everything.—Keystone.

Employer (irascibly)—"Confound that boy! He's never around when he is wanted." Clerk—"I think it must be hereditary with him, sir. His father is a policeman."—Golden Days.

She—"You played poker again last night." He (who lost all he had)—"No, my dear; I was merely an onlooker at the game."—Philadelphia North American.

Anne—"They say I have my mother's mouth and nose." Hannah—"Well, your mother was lucky to get rid of 'em."—Yonkers Statesman.

Sure Cure for Colds

When the children get their feet wet and take cold give them a hot foot bath, a bowl of hot drink, a dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and put them to bed. The chances are they will be all right in the morning. Continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days, until all cough has disappeared.

Old coughs are also cured; we mean the coughs of bronchitis, weak throats and irritable lungs. Even the hard coughs of consumption are always made easy and frequently cured by the continued use of

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Every doctor knows that wild cherry bark is the best remedy known to medical science for soothing and healing inflamed throats and lungs.

Put one of

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The Best Medical Advice Free!

We now have some of the most eminent physicians in the United States. Unusual opportunities and long experience eminently fit them for giving you medical advice. Write freely all the particulars in your case.

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Warm Blood

Coursing through the veins, feeds, nourishes and sustains all the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues of the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes warm, rich, pure blood. It is the best medicine you can take in winter. It tones, invigorates, strengthens and fortifies the whole body, preventing colds, fevers, pneumonia and the grip.

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Is America's Greatest Medicine. Price $1. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure Sick Headache. 25c.

And It Was Different.

"If you were not an heiress," he said as a wind-up to his impassioned appeal—if you hadn't hundreds of thousands of dollars, while I am poor, the case would be different. You would know then that I loved you for yourself alone."

"Haven't you seen the evening papers?" she calmly asked.

"No, darling."

"Better get one. My bank has busted and I haven't got a dollar. However, as you love me for myself alone—"

"As I was saying, Miss French," he interrupted as he rose up, "I called to see your father about that coalyard, and will trespass no further on your valuable time. Thanks for your kindness—good evening!"—Philadelphia Press.

Deep as is the Sciatic nerve, St. Jacobs Oil will penetrate and cure Sciatica.

Which is the harder, to make a million or to die and leave it?—Town Topics.

Go to work on Lumbago as if you intended to cure it. Use St. Jacobs Oil.

You can't preserve happiness in "family jars."—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Bad, Worse, Worst Sprain. Good, Better, Best Remedy—St. Jacobs Oil.

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is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

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"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often wished for a medicine pleasant to take and at last have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them, my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way." MRS. SALLIE E. SELLARS, Luttrell, Tenn.

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Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.

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ALLEN'S ULCERINE SALVE

is the only sure cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Scrofulous Ulcers, Varicose Ulcers, Gangrene, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It never fails. Draws out all poison. Saves expense and suffering. Cures permanent. Best salve for Abscesses, Piles, Burns, Cuts, and all Fresh Wounds. By mail, small 35c; large 65c. Book free. J. P. ALLEN MEDICINE CO., St. Paul, Minn. Sold by Druggists.

FREE a Dainty Calendar for 1899 to the address of any sufferer from Asthma or Hay Fever IF THE NAME OF this PAPER is MENTIONED. P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

TYPEWRITERS! Don't buy without seeing the new "Jewett." Best in the world. All makes sold, exchanged, repaired. Sold in the trust. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 301 Hennepin ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS.

Divorce and Alimony.

Mrs. Jeanette Fricke was granted a divorce from former Insurance Commissioner William A. Fricke by Judge Johnson in Milwaukee. The complaint simply alleged that Fricke had been maintaining an establishment with another woman at Madison. He offered no defense and only appeared by counsel. Mrs. Fricke gets $75 a month alimony. The defendant is required to educate his son and to keep in force a life insurance policy of $15,000 payable to Mrs. Fricke.

A Bank in Trouble.

The Bank of Dorchester, conducted by Schafer & Spangler, and considered prosperous, has closed. According to the report of the bank, made December 10, there were on deposit $18,000, made mostly by farmers. Schafer & Spangler also conduct a store at Dorchester and one at Ironwood, Mich. An Oshkosh man has been appointed assignee. It is thought that only the owners of the bank will suffer, and that all depositors will be paid in full.

Charged with Murder.

James Longerman, alias James Lee, an ex-convict and all-around crook, was arrested at Darlington on the charge of murder. He is the man who was supposed to have fired one of the shots which resulted in the death of Officer Prinslow on the night of November 15. He has only been out of Waupun a short time. He was taken to Fond du Lac and placed in the county jail under a heavy guard, as threats had been made to lynch him.

Conditions Are Good.

According to the biennial report of State Dairy and Food Commissioner Adams, excellent conditions prevail in Wisconsin in the dairy industry, in the sale of pure food products and in the disposition of the people interested in these industries to obey the laws regulating them; the sale of adulterated food products is greatly lessened, and the pure food law is being carefully complied with by the trade.

Found in the River.

The body of a man dressed in the uniform of a United States soldier was pulled out of the Rock river a mile east of Edgerton. The body had been in the water several weeks and was weighted down with stones, indicating suicide or foul play. The man was apparently about 25 years old.

Left Millions.

Edward Bain's will, disposing of an estate valued at over $5,000, was admitted to probate at Kenosha. His wife gets the homestead and $500,000 in cash, and the remainder, with the exception of a few small bequests, goes to the two daughters.

Dairy Industry Thriving.

Excellent conditions are shown to prevail in the dairy industry in Wisconsin and in the enforcement of the pure food law passed by the last legislature by the annual report of State Dairy and Food Commissioner H. C. Adams.

The News Condensed.

John L. Sullivan's bar bill at the Williams house in Manitowoc was an even $24, or one dollar for each hour he was in the city.

A recapitulation of the buildings erected in La Crosse last year shows an aggregate value of $512,356.

"Big George," the Indian who killed Swan Swanson, a Swede, was sentenced in Madison to ten years in prison.

The jury in Oshkosh in the case of John Campfield, accused of the murder of Alphonse Sandon, failed to agree and was discharged.

G. W. Root, one of the pioneers of Sparta, died at the age of 92 years.

Thomas Hogan, a well-known character of Hurley, was frozen to death while driving through the woods a few miles from Ironwood, Mich.

B. B. Humphrey died in Elkhorn of heart failure. He was a resident of Walworth county for 60 years.

James G. Monahan has been appointed collector of internal revenue for the Second district of Wisconsin.

The fourteenth child, a son, was born into the family of Mr. and Mrs. August Milbrandt in Mayville. Eleven of these children are alive, of whom the eldest is 18 years.

Company A, Third Wisconsin regiment, was mustered out at Neillsville by Capt. Andrus, all members receiving an honorable discharge and being paid in full.

Cyrus Church, whose home was at Walworth, died at Austin, Ill., of heart failure. He was the oldest pioneer resident in southern Wisconsin, having settled in Walworth county in 1835.

Health Commissioner Schulz, of Milwaukee, was served with a notice by one of his own deputies that he was violating the smoke ordinance.

In Barron county last year 657 new residents settled in the 16 towns, purchasing in all 79,095 acres of land.

Frank Challoner, a member of the board of regents of Wisconsin university for the past five years, died in Oshkosh, aged 46 years.

County Superintendent of Schools and Mrs. J. B. Fournier, of Allouez, are parents of a new son that weighed 18 pounds at birth. The child at the time of its birth measured two feet in height.

Menomonie has now a workhouse in connection with the county jail. It is supplied with rock and hammers and will furnish work for from 15 to 20 tramps each week.

Duncan Sellers died in Dodgeville, aged 72. He was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, and had lived in the town of Dodgeville 55 years. He leaves a wife and nine children.

The Methodist church was burned at Shell Lake. The loss is $3,000, with an insurance of $1,700.

Burglars broke into Keating's saloon in Kenosha and secured $250 in money, a few bottles of wine and some cigars.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

Meets and Organizes—L. W. Thayer Elected President of Senate and G. H. Ray Speaker of Assembly.

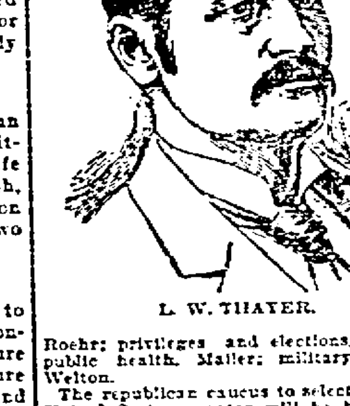
Madison, Wis., Jan. 12.—The legislature convened yesterday, and both houses effected permanent organization by the election of the officers nominated at the republican caucuses. The election in the senate was unanimous for the first time, the two democratic senators casting their votes with the republicans. The officers elected are: President pro tem., Senator L. W. Thayer, of Ripon; chief clerk, W. L. Houser, of Mondovi; sergeant-at-arms, C. E. Pettibone, Oconomowoc. The only break in the unanimity was Mr. Thayer's complimentary vote for Mr. Baxter. Lieut. Gov. Stone made a brief speech, in which he urged a short session, but not at the expense of hurried and imperfect legislation.

In the assembly George H. Ray, of La Crosse, was elected speaker, Wm Nowell,

GEORGE H. RAY.

of Milwaukee, chief clerk, and James H. Agen, of Superior, sergeant-at-arms. The assembly devoted the afternoon to drawing for seats. Eight or ten members who have served for four years or who are otherwise entitled were allowed first choice. Both houses adjourned until to-day, when the governor's message will be received and an adjournment then taken until Monday, to give Speaker Ray a chance to make up his committees.

The senate committees were announced. The important chairmanships are: Judiciary committee, Senator Lamoreaux; railroads, Withee; claims, Baxter; state affairs, McGillivray; corporations, Devos; education, Stout; banks and insurance,



L. W. THAYER.

Roehr; privileges and elections, Jones; public health, Maller; military affairs, Welton.

The republican caucus to select the next United States senator will be held next Wednesday evening and the vote will be taken on the 24th inst.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 13.—Gov. Scofield's message was read at the session of the legislature yesterday in both houses. It is a very exhaustive document, going in detail into the financial and all the affairs of the state. Among the important recommendations is one to prohibit issuing of passes by railroads, telephone or telegraph companies to public officials or through them to others. It also urges higher taxation of express, sleeping car and insurance companies. The first bill of the session was the anti-pass bill introduced in the senate by Eaton, of Cudahy. It is very sweeping, prohibiting the issuing of any pass, frank or privilege by any railroad, telegraph, telephone or like corporation to any state, county or municipal officer or member of the legislature. Both houses adjourned to Tuesday.

Grippe in Logging Camps.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 12.—An Ashland (Wis.) special to the Dispatch says: Loggers all through this region are worried over the prevalence of la grippe in logging camps. So general has this become that in scores of camps large numbers of men are incapacitated from work. It has become so much so that the lumbermen are now fumigating the camps with sulphur while the men are at work and airing the bedclothing every day. The men are stricken suddenly with it and are unable to work for several days.

Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.

Milwaukee, Jan. 12. — The Milwaukee chamber of commerce Wednesday adopted a series of resolutions among which was one indorsing the action of the national board of trade against the provisions of the war revenue tariff act, which calls for stamp taxes on sales made on commercial exchanges. Another resolution indorses the bill pending in congress which has for its motive the facilitating of delivery of bonded freight.

Steamers Stuck in the Ice.

Milwaukee, Jan. 13.—A Journal special from Manitowoc, Wis., says: Three big steamers are stuck in the slush ice at the harbor entrance here unable to move. They are the big F. & P. M. No. 5 car ferry, Ann Arbor, and F. & P. M. No. 4. The ice extends almost to the bottom, and no relief is looked for until there is a shifting of the wind.

Reelected.

Paris, Jan. 13.—The senate Thursday reelected Emile Loubet president.

FACTS FOR THE NATURALIST.

Many acres of canary seed are annually grown in Kent, many persons there being solely canary-seed farmers. The straw of the canary seed plant is highly valued as fodder for horses.

The flora of Europe embraces about 10,000 species. India has about 15,000. The British possessions in North America, though with an area nearly as large as Europe, have only about 5,000. One of the richest floras is that of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, which numbers 10,000 species.

SOMETHING ABOUT COCOANUTS

Many of Them in Our New Island Possessions—How They Are Used.

"There are three stages of different conditions through which the milk of the cocoanut passes, in each of which it is excellent," said Capt. Nathan Truelove, sometime master of a trading craft in the South Pacific islands. He had paused at a fruiterer's stand and was examining a pile of cocoanuts in the husk displayed there with an air of interest. "The first is when the meat and milk in the green cocoanut have not yet separated and are blended together in a semifluid pulp, about of the consistency of a water ice, and may be scooped out and eaten with a spoon. The second is when the meat is newly hardened against the inside of the shell and the hollow within is filled with the fragrant, cooling milk, one of the most beautiful and refreshing draughts that a man can find in the tropical lands. The third stage, to which few people outside the tropics are initiated, is when the cocoanut is sprouting and the embryo palm tree, formed from the milk, and the best of the meat lies in the hollow that is left, a kernel within a kernel, so to speak, and one of the daintiest morsels that a man ever lifted to his mouth. I was in hopes to find a sprouting cocoanut among these, but there is none. Here is where the green sprouts are to be looked for—in the monkey's face, as the boys say—the three round depressions which they call a mouth and eyes in the small end of the nut.

"What we call milk in the cocoanut the South sea people call water. Cocoanut milk with them is the kernel grated fine and mixed with this fluid. The resulting compound is of the consistency of cream, milk-white in color and delicious to the taste. It is so rich that one can eat but little of it directly, and it is principally used, mixed with other substances, in preparing dessert dishes and as a frosting for cake. In the Mirosenian and other tropical Pacific island groups the cocoa palm grows everywhere that enough earth can be found above the coral reefs to give its roots a hold, and is the most all-round useful tree there is. Its nuts serve the natives for food and drink and are a chief resource for barter.

"The juice drawn from the undeveloped flowers of the cocoa palm just before their budding is sweet and pleasant to the taste, and is often given to sickly or weaning children. When allowed to ferment it becomes 'toddy,' the favorite tipple of South Sea islanders, and by distillation the fermented juice yields a potent liquor, resembling the East India arrack and known by the same name. Boiled down and sugared the palm juice makes the delicious juggeree which the Javanese bumboatmen bring out to sell to the passengers and sailors of ships that put in at Batavia and other parts of Java. The wood of the cocoa palm, commercially known as porcupine wood, is valuable in the making of furniture and house trimmings, and from the husks of the nuts are made the coir rope which serves as rigging for native craft, and is worked into mats and baskets.

"It is in the production of copra that the cocoa palm has its chief commercial value. Copra is the meat of the cocoanut dried for export, to be used in the making of oil. In earlier times the South Sea natives grated the cocoanut meat and expressed the oil themselves in a rude lever press, to barter with cruising traders for tobacco, liquor and trinkets. Now the meat is cut by them into pieces of such size and shape as will enable them to pack it to the best advantage and is mostly sent to regular ports of shipment, where its owners receive pay in goods or money. The copra is shipped to Europe or America to factories where the oil is expressed to be applied to a variety of uses. Cocoa stearin is much used in candle making, and the oil enters largely into the marine soap which can be used for toilet and laundry purposes in sea water. When it is considered that 1,000 nuts will make 500 pounds of copra, which will yield 25 gallons of oil, one of the vast commercial possibilities of our new Philippine possessions becomes evident."—N. Y. Sun.

Swiss Funeral Customs.

Swiss funeral customs are most peculiar. At the death of a person the family inserts a formal, black-edged announcement in the papers asking for sympathy, and stating that "the mourning urn" will be exhibited during certain hours on a special day. In front of the house where the person died there is placed a little black table, covered with a black cloth, on which stands a black jar. Into this the friends and acquaintances of the family drop little, black-margined visiting cards, sometimes with a few words of sympathy on them. The urn is put on the table on the day of the funeral. Only men ever go to the churchyard, and they generally follow the hearse on foot.—London Tit-Bits.

A Discontented Hangman.

One of Australia's ablest hangmen went on strike for increased salary a couple of weeks ago. He had somewhere picked up the rates of pay which man-butchers get in other countries (in France the executioner gets £200 a year), and he protested against playing the blackleg any longer. He was persuasively talked over, however, and the strike is off.—Sidney Bulletin.

Sixty Days on Chocolate.

An interesting test has just been made by a French woman. With a view to testing the sustaining powers of chocolate, she lived on that alone for 60 days, and lost but 15 pounds in the interval.—Chicago Chronicle.

Made Too Deep an Impression.

The grand emir was ambitious.

"I think," said he, "that my head will be on a medal some day."

"Ha!" said the khalifa. "Good idea! I'll have it struck off at once."—Stray Stories.

Germany and Asia Minor.

It is inevitable that Asia Minor shall eventually pass from the possession of Mohammedanism, and whether Germany accomplishes the task or not, the Sultan must yield to a Christian nation. It is just as inevitable that diseases of the digestive organs must yield to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The disorders of this kind are usually called dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness. The Bitters are equally good for all such complaints, regardless of the name.

A Young Philosopher.

"Now, Gladys," said a mother, "if you wake up early Sunday be a good girl and lie still. Perhaps you'll go to sleep again." But early Sunday morning the child was out of bed as usual and came pattering into her mother's room. "Gladys," tried mamma, reproachfully, "you're a naughty girl. Now go right back to bed again. Here, I'll tuck you in." So the mother arose and escorted the wakeful child back to her bed. Gladys crawled under the covers, and her mother made her as comfortable as possible. "Now," said the child, "give me something to read, please." Her mother turned to the bookshelves. "What do you want?" she said. "Give me 'Aesop's Fables,'" said Gladys. She took the book with a happy smile and held it tightly in her arms. "Now," she said, with a long drawn sigh, "I'll read till you call me. And I know what I'll read—I'll read 'The Contented Ass.'" And the little philosopher opened the magic book.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases of of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

When True Love Quits.

If the engagement lasts long enough, the girl grows careless and makes her appearance before her steady in her kitchen clothes, and with her hair uncombed. Then Love, in the man's heart, folds its tired hands on its breast and breathes its last.—Atchison Globe.

Very Low Rates Via the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

Semi-monthly excursions to the southwest. The greatest opportunity to visit Texas, the Empire state of the Union, unparalleled as to resources and products and with an area exceeding all the Eastern and Middle States. The statistical reports of products, as compiled by the commissioners of Texas, indicate this section as having the greatest possible advantages in its mild and equable climate and in the variety and productiveness of its soil. For further information, descriptive pamphlets and dates of excursions, apply to T. B. Cockerly, Dist. P. A., Des Moines, Ia.

It All Depended.

The General—I have stood unmoved when shells were bursting round me. Could you?

The Actor—Well, that would depend a great deal on the age of the eggs.—Stray Stories.

View of a Layman.

Bill—What do you reckon that doctor t'umps me all over de chest fer?

Jake—Tryin' to see how much dough you had in your inside pocket, of course.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

How natural it is for most of us to think that other folks are liars.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my boy's life last summer.—Mrs. Allie Douglass, LeRoy, Mich., Oct. 20, '94.

If you lend your money you may lose your friend—but he is generally cheap at the price.—Town Topics.

Sudden weather changes bring Soreness, Stiffness. St. Jacobs Oil brings a prompt cure.

The more worthless the man, the better his health.—Atchison Globe.

Cure Rheumatism with St. Jacobs Oil—Promptly. It saves money, time, suffering.

A clean man will not live in a dirty house.—Ram's Horn.

Something very soothing in the use of St. Jacobs Oil for Neuralgia. Subdues and cures.

Fighting dogs meet their match.—Ram's Horn.

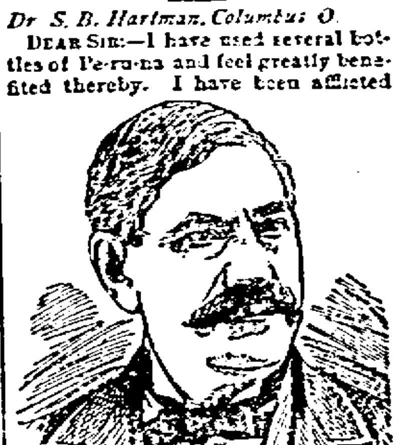
Meekison of Ohio

Has Been Greatly Benefited by Pe-ru-na.

Congressman D. Meekison of Ohio writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman.

Dr S. B. Hartman, Columbus O.

DEAR SIR:—I have used several bottles of Pe-ru-na and feel greatly benefited thereby. I have been afflicted



Hon. D. MEEKISON.

with catarrh of the head and feel encouraged to believe that continued use of Pe-ru-na will fully eradicate a disease of thirty years' standing.

Yours sincerely,

D MEEKISON.

The continued receipt of endorsements like this for Dr Hartman's great catarrh remedy, prove its value beyond question. Men of prominence everywhere are recognizing the merit of Pe-ru-na and are willing to give expression to their judgment because a certain, absolute cure for catarrh is a public good. All druggists sell Pe-ru-na.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Atlanta, Ga.

THE WEAKER VESSEL.

Adroit Tactics of a Silver Polish Agent Who Anticipated a Chilly Reception.

"That's another agent," said Mrs. Waples as she heard the bell ring. "Now, I'm going to open the door myself and give him a freeze-out he'll remember."

She went to the door with a stony look of determination on her face, and confronted a man carrying a satchel, and before he had time to speak she snapped out: "Well, what do you want?"

For the first time in his experience that agent lost his cue. He had intended to ask her if her eldest sister was at home, and was ready to address her as "My dear young lady," that being his formula for any woman under 50, but one look into that frozen countenance made him forget his own name. He cast his eyes on the doormat, and they took in a gray and black tabby reposing there. He was saved.

"Beautiful cat!" he murmured, stooping to caress it. "Marked like a tiger. Never saw one just like it!"

"You did not call to see the cat, did you?" asked Mrs. W—— in a petrified voice.

"My dear lady, I did not know that you had a cat, much less such a magnificent feline specimen as that! May I ask its age?"

Mrs. W—— gave the first sign of a thaw. "I think Marc is three years old now; he was a kitten when he came to us."

"Oh, have you his pedigree?"

"No, indeed, he is only an ordinary cat. We love him for his gentleness and because we raised him."

"Noble creature! Beautiful cat! Excuse me, but you have a treasure there, and he should have a historic pedigree," and he smoothed down the old doorstep loafer and said he reminded him of his home far away in Maine.

Then he sold Mrs. Waples four bottles of a new kind of silver polish, and asked her permission to call some day with a kodak to take a picture of the beautiful cat, and she has been heard to say that the freezing out process was a dead failure.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Sanitary Notes.

"It seems to me, doctor, that your prices are rather steep."

"Well, you must bear in mind that it is not my own health for which I am running a sanitarium."—Indianapolis Journal.

On visiting Niagara for the first time one is apt to carry away a falls impression.—Harlem Life.

TWO GRATEFUL WOMEN

Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"Can Do My Own Work."

Mrs. PATRICK DANEHY,

West Winsted, Conn., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with pleasure that I write to you of the benefit I have derived from using your wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was very ill, suffered with female weakness and displacement of the womb.

"I could not sleep at night, had to walk the floor, I suffered so with pain in my side and small of my back. Was troubled with bloating, and at times would faint away; had a terrible pain in my heart, a bad taste in my mouth all the time and would vomit; but now, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound, I feel well and sleep well, can do my work without feeling tired; do not bloat or have any trouble whatever.

"I sincerely thank you for the good advice you gave me and for what your medicine has done for me."

"Cannot Praise It Enough."

Miss GERTIE DUNKIN,

Franklin, Neb., writes:

"I suffered for some time with painful and irregular menstruation, falling of the womb and pain in the back. I tried physicians, but found no relief.

"I was at last persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and cannot praise it enough for what it has done for me. I feel like a new person, and would not part with your medicine. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

WHEAT! $25, $100, $500, $1,000 will give you regular monthly income by our plan. Absolutely sure. Nothing better. Plan in operation over 10 years. Now is time to make money. Markets active. Highest references. SPEAKER & CO., GRAIN, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Heroes of the War with Spain

thousands of them, are suffering from lingering diseases induced by life in poisonous southern camps, the result of changes of climate, or of imperfect nutrition caused by improper and badly cooked food. Sleeping on the ground has doubtless developed rheumatism in hundreds who were predisposed to the disease. In such cases the Boys of '98 may take a lesson from the experience of the

Heroes of the Civil War.

Hundreds of the Boys of '63 have testified to the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in driving out malaria, rheumatism and other diseases contracted during their days of hardship and privation in the army. These pills are the best tonic in the world.

Asa Robinson, of Mt. Sterling, Ill., is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the 83rd Pennsylvania Volunteers. He went to the war a vigorous farmer's boy and came back broken in health, a victim of sciatic rheumatism. Most of the time he was unfitted for manual labor of any kind, and his sufferings were at all times intense. He says: "Nothing seemed to give me permanent relief until three years ago, when my attention was called to some of the wonderful cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I had not taken more than half a box when I noticed an improvement in my condition, and I keep on improving steadily. To them I owe my restoration to health. They are a grand remedy."—*Mt. Sterling Democrat-Message.*

At all druggists, or sent, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cts. per box, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Box V, Schenectady, N.Y.

Order No. 1132.

Send 97 Cents

CUT THIS AD OUT and send to us, and we will send you this BRAND NEW STEEL LETTER VITREOUS WHITE CHINA DINNER SET by freight, C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your freight depot and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented and THE GREATEST VALUE YOU EVER HEARD OF, pay the freight agent OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE, $5.92, less the 97c or $4.95 and freight charges. This set consists of 100 Pieces of the Highest Grade Genuine Vitreous White China of the very latest and most stylish shape, is as hard as flint, practically indestructible, pure white in color. THE FOLLOWING 100 FULL-SIZE PIECES COMPRISE THE SET: 12 soup plates 12 5-inch plates, 12 7-inch plates, 12 coffee cups, 12 saucers, 12 individual butter dishes, 12 6-inch fruit plates 1 9-inch platter, 1 12-inch platter, 1 8-inch baker, 1 9-inch baker, 1 8-inch covered dish, 1 pickle dish, 1 sauce boat, 1 covered butter dish, 1 sugar bowl, 1 cream pitcher, 1 slop bowl, 1 large pitcher, 1 medium pitcher. YOU WILL SAVE ONE HALF IN PRICE. ORDER NOW. DON'T DELAY. Address, T. M. Roberts' Supply House, 717-719-721 Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

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GOOD WIFE, YOU NEED

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STAR PLUG
L. & M. NATURAL LEAF PLUG
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CORNER STONE PLUG
SLEDGE PLUG
SCALPING KNIFE PLUG
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Not Made by a TRUST or COMBINE!

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMP'Y, Manufacturer.

FOR 14 CENTS

We wish to gain this year 200,000 new customers, and hence offer 1 Pkg. 13 Day Radish, 1 Pkg. Early Ripe Cabbage, 1 " Earliest Red Beet, 1 " Long Lightning Cucumber, 1 " Salzer's Best Lettuce, 1 " California Fig Tomato, 1 " Early Dinner Onion, 1 " Brilliant Flower Seeds. Worth $1.00, for 14 cents. Above 10 pkgs. worth $1.00, we will mail you free, together with our great Plant and Seed Catalogue upon receipt of this notice & 14c postage. We invite your trade and know when you once try Salzer's seeds you will never get along without them. Onion Seed 60c. and up a lb. Potatoes at $1.20 a Bbl. Catalog alone 5c. No. K. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

Wheat Wheat

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A. N. K.—G   1745

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A TROOPER GALAHAD.

BY CAPTAIN CHARLES KING, U.S.A.

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In May he led his men on the march to the Big Horn, and in June she led with Cadet Lieutenant Winn the german at the graduation hop at West Point. Then Winn was assigned to duty, as was the custom of the day, one of two or three young graduates chosen as assistant instructors during the summer camp. He had an hour to devote to drill each morning and a dozen to devote to the girls, and Laura Waite, with her lovely face and form, was the talk of the brilliant throng of visitors that summer. She and her mother returned to the Point as guests of some old friends there stationed, a visit which was not on the original programme at all. Winn took the girl riding day after day and to hops week after week. The shopping for the wedding went on between times, and Winn even escorted them to the city and took part in the shopping. In fine, when November came, in spite of the furious opposition of her father, in spite of his refusal to attend the ceremony or to countenance it in any way, Winn, vice Barclay, honorably discharged, appeared as groom and bore his bride away to a round of joyous festivities among army friends in New Orleans and San Antonio before their final exile to the far frontier. From that day to this no line had ever come from the angered and aging man, even when Laura's lofty girl was born. Funds he sent from time to time—he knew he'd have to do that, as he told her mother and she told her friends—and then, just as more funds were much needed because of pressing claims of creditors whose bills had not been paid from previous remittances, Winn being much in the field and Laura becoming disburser general in his absence, the major suddenly died, leaving a small life insurance for his disconsolate widow and nothing to speak of for his children. They had sucked him dry during his busy life.

The Winns did not invite Mr. Hodge to dinner and were not bidden to meet him. Laura was still in light mourning for her father, and for days she really heard very little of Hodge's revelations regarding her discarded Wyoming lover. It was through the nursegirl, an old soldier's daughter, that she first began to glean the chaff of the stories flitting from house to house and to hear the exaggeration of Hodge's romancings about Captain Barclay's wealth, for that, after all, proved the most vividly interesting of the travelers' tales he told. Barclay proved to be, said Hodge, an expert mineralogist and geologist, and this was of value when a craze for dabbling in mining stocks swept over Sanders. Barclay, who lived so simply in garrison, was discovered (through a breach of confidence on the part of the officiating clergyman, that well nigh led to another breach) to be the principal subscriber to the mission church being built in Laramie City. It suddenly became known that Barclay had a balance in the local bank and reserve funds at the east, whereupon promoters and prospectors by the dozen called upon him at the fort and strove to induce him to take stock in their mines. Nine out of ten were sent to the right about, even those who called his attention to the fact that Colonel This and Major That were large shareholders. One or two he gave ear to, and later got leave of absence and visited their distant claims. He was out prospecting, said Hodge, half the time in the fall of 1868. The ventures of the other officers seemed to prove prolific sources of assessments. The Lord only knows how much fun and money the mine owners of those days got out of the army. But they failed to impress the puritanical captain and by the summer of 1869 they ceased to do business in his neighborhood, for, before sending good money after bad, officers had taken to consulting Barclay, and many an honest fellow's hoarded savings were spared to his wife and children all through Barclay's calm and patient exposition of the fallacy of the "company's" claims.

Then, said Hodge, when Channing of the Twenty-seventh was killed by Red Cloud's band back of Laramie peak and his heartroken widow and children were left penniless, somebody found the money to send them all to their friends in New England and to see them safely established there. And when Porter's wife was taken so ill while he was away up north of the Big Horn and the doctor said that a trained nurse must be had, in the first place, there came one from far Chicago, and later, after Porter reached the post, overjoyed to find his beloved one slowly mending and so skillfully guarded, the doctors told him she must be taken to the seashore or the south, and, though every one at Sanders knew poor Porter had not a penny, it was all arranged somehow, and Emily Porter came back the next winter a rosy, blooming, happy wife. No one knew for certain that all the needed money came from Barclay, but as the Porters seemed to adore him from that time on and their baby boy was baptized Galbraith Barclay everybody had reason to believe it. If Mrs. Winn ever wanted to experience the exhilaration of hearing what other people thought of her, she had only, said Mr. Hodge in confidence, to turn Mrs. Porter loose on that subject.

Then, too, said Hodge, there were Ordnance Sergeant Murphy and his family, burned out one winter's night, with all their savings, and the old man dreadfully scorched in trying to rescue his strong box from the flames. It must have been Barclay who looked after the mother and kids all the time the old man was moaning in hospital. They moved him into a newly furnished and comfortable shack inside of a fortnight, and the Murphys had another saint on their domestic calendar despite the non-appearance of his name in the voluminous records of their church. All this

He was dreadfully scorched in trying to save his strong box.

and more did Hodge tell of Barclay, as in duty bound, he said, after first telling what other fellows long said of him—that he was close and mean, a prig, a nasty family (despite the way he fought Crow Killer's warlike band), a wet blanket to garrison joys, etc., and yet they really couldn't tell why.

He subscribed just as much to the hop fund, though he didn't hop; to the supper fund, though he didn't sup; to the mess fund for the entertainment of visiting officers, though he didn't drink; to the dramatic fund, though he could not act; to the garrison hunt, though they said he couldn't ride. But he declined to give a cent toward the deficiency bill that resulted when Sanders entertained Steele at an all night symposium at the sutler's and opened case after case of champagne and smoked box after box of cigars. "It was a senseless, soulless proceeding," said he, with brutal frankness. "Half the money you drank or smoked up in six hours could have clothed and fed all the children in Sulstown for six months."

"Lord, but they were mad all through!" said Hodge when describing it. "There wasn't a name they didn't call him all that winter."

"And yet I hear," said Mrs. Tremaine, a woman Fort Worth loved and looked up to as the —th did to Mrs. Stannard, "that for a long time just they have called him Sir Galahad instead of Galbraith."

"Oh," said Hodge, "that's one of old Gleason's jokes. He said they called him 'Gal I had' when he went to Omaha and 'Gal I hadn't' when he got back," a statement which sent Major Brooks swearing softly out of the room.

"I don't know which I'd rather kick," said he, "Hodge or Gleason. I'd rejoice in Barclay's coming if it weren't—if Lawrence were only here, if Winn were only away."

CHAPTER III.

An unhappy man was Major Brooks that gloomy month of March. The news from Washington via department headquarters was most discouraging to Lawrence. He was both looking and doing ill. It seemed to "break him all up," said a letter from a friend in the adjutant general's office, that so few could be found to urge the secretary to do something for him. What could they do? was the answer. Admitting that Lawrence had been grievously wronged, "whose fault was it?" said the secretary; "not mine." He had only acted on the information and recommendation of officers to whom this work had been intrusted. If they had erred, he should have been informed of it before. "How could you be informed," said the senator who had championed the poor fellow's cause, "when you resorted to a system that would have shamed a Spaniard in the days of the inquisition or the Bourbons with their lettres de cachet and the Bastille?" No one dreamed that Lawrence was in danger until he was done to death, and so, out of money, out of clothes, out of hope, health and courage, poor Ned was fretting his heart out, while tender women and loyal friends were keeping guard over his shabby army home and caring for his two motherless lambs away out on the far frontier, awaiting the day when he should be restored to them.

It did not come, nor did Lawrence. An old comrade of the Sixth corps, a gallant volunteer brigade commander, then in prosperous circumstances at Washington, had given him the shelter of his home, only too gladly keeping him in rations and cigars, as he would have done in clothes and pocket money, but he shook his head at whisky. "For God's sake, Ned, and for your ladies' sake, leave that alone. It can't help you. You never were a drinking man before. Don't drink now, or your nerve will give out utterly." This and more he urged and pleaded, but Lawrence's pride seemed crushed and his heart broken. Legal advisers told his friends at last that restoration was impossible. His place was filled. He had only one course left if he would listen to nothing but restoration to the army, and that was to accept a second lieutenancy and begin over again at the bottom of the list. They broached it to him, and he broke out into wild, derisive laughter.

"Good God, do you mean that a man who has served 15 years in the army, fought all through the war and served as I have served, must step down from the squadron captaincy to ride behind the boys just out of the Point? Be ranked out of quarters by my own son-in-law the next thing I know! I'll see the army in h—l first," was his furious reply.

"No, Ned, not hell, but Texas. Take it. Go back to the line, and once you're back in the army in any grade we'll legislate you up to the majority you deserve. See if we don't."

But Lawrence had lost all faith in promises, or in congressional action. He turned in contempt from the proposition, and in early April came the tidings to San Antonio that he was desperately ill.

Meanwhile Mr. Hodge had lost the prestige of his first appearance at Worth and fell into the customary rut of the subaltern. People found him as monotonous as did the martyrs of the upper Platte, and from having been the most sought after of second lieutenants he dropped back to the plane of semi-obscurity. This was gall and wormwood. Hodge's stock in trade had been the facts or fables in his possession concerning the absent Captain Barclay, whose present whereabouts and plans were shrouded in mystery. A rumor came that he had decided not to join at all; that he was in Washington striving to arrange a transfer; that his assignment to the regiment and to the post where he must meet the woman who had jilted him for a cavalry subaltern was something unforeseen and not to be tolerated. The muster roll couldn't account for him other than as permitted to delay three months by special orders No. so-and-so, war department, A. G. O., Jan. 25, 1871. This gave Hodge unlocked for reinforcements. A fortnight passed in March without a bid to dinner anywhere without a request for further particulars as to Sir Galahad. So long as that interesting personage was expected any day to appear and answer for himself it behooved Hodge to be measurably guarded in his statements, to keep within the limits of his authorities, but one day there came a letter from a lady at department headquarters to Mrs. Brooks, and before Brooks himself was made aware of the contents, he being at the clubroom playing "pitch" and therefore beyond the pale of feminine consideration, the news was going the round of the garrison.

Mrs. Pelham, who was spending the winter in Washington, had written to an old and devoted friend of Major Waite's some very interesting news about Captain Barclay. The captain was in Washington a whole week. But had not called on Mrs. Pelham, though she had done everything she could think of for him when he was wounded. The Pelhams were then at McPherson and near old Waite's summer camp, but no one ever heard of her ladyship's ever taking the faintest interest in Barclay until after he developed into a mine owner and had been jilted by Laura Waite. But let Mrs. Pelham talk for herself, as she usually did, as well as for every one else. "He spent the first week in February here, leaving just before poor Captain Lawrence came. No wonder he didn't wish to meet him! And Mrs. Waite was there, buttonholing everybody to get her pension increased and wearing the costliest crape you ever saw, my dear, and—think of it!—solitaire diamond earrings with it. She had a room in a house where several prominent congressmen boarded and was known as 'the fascinating widow.' She sent to Barclay—would you believe it?—and begged him to come to see her, and he actually did, and Mrs. Cutts, who lives in the same house, told me that you ought to have seen her that day—no solitaire earrings or handsome crape, mind you, but tears and handkerchief, and Mrs. Cutts vows that he gave her money. That woman is angling for another husband and has been ever since poor Waite's death, and if anything were to happen to Mr. Winn it's just what Laura would be doing too. It runs in the blood, my dear. You know, and I know, that all the time she was at Omaha barracks and the major in the field—a woman with a grown son and a graduating daughter—was dancing with the boys at the hops and riding—yes, and buggy riding—with bachelors like those wretches Gates and Hagadorn." Buggy riding was the unpardonable sin in Mrs. Pelham's eyes, she deeming "two massive to sit in anything short of the side seat of an ambulance," as said a regimental wit, and Mrs. Pelham looked with eyes of disfavor on women who managed to "keep their waists" as Mrs. Waite did.

"But let me tell you about Captain Barclay," continued the letter. "General Corliss called to see me two evenings ago and said he heard that Barclay was actually a millionaire; that he had large interests in Nevada mines that were proving fabulously rich. You can understand that I wasn't at all surprised to hear that the general had intimated to Mr. Ray of his staff that it would be much better for him to go and serve with his regiment awhile. Ray would not be an acceptable son-in-law. He has no money and too many fascinations, and there are both the Corliss girls, you know, to be provided for, and Miranda is already passé, and Ray has resigned the place, and the place is vacant, for—would you believe it?—they say the general tendered it to Barclay, and Barclay declined. Why, when we were all at McPherson there wasn't anything satirical the Corlisses didn't say about Barclay, and now that he has money they bow down to and worship him." ("Something Mrs. Pelham wouldn't do for the world," said Mrs. Brooks to herself, with an odd smile.) "And when the general was asked about it yesterday he couldn't deny having made the offer, but said the reason Captain Barclay declined was that he would very probably resign in a few weeks, his business interests being such as to render it necessary for him to leave the army. So, my dear, you won't have the millionaire in Texas, after all, and I fancy how deeply Laura Winn will be disappointed. No matter how much she cares for her husband, she wouldn't be her mother's daughter if she didn't try to fascinate him over again."

Fancy the comfort of having such a letter as that to read to an appreciative audience! Mrs. Brooks fled with it to Mrs. Frazier, who thought it ought not to be read—it was too like Dorothy Pelham for anything. But Mrs. Brooks took and read it to neighbors who were chatting and sewing together and had no such scruples. And that night it was drivelling about the post that Barclay had decided to resign, had refused a detail on the staff of General Corliss. Somebody else would get Ned Lawrence's troop. Brooks heaved a sigh and said to himself he was glad of it, and the women heaved a sigh and wished he might have come, if only for a little while, just to make things interesting. "It would be such a novelty to have a millionaire mine owner in garrison and actually doing duty as a captain of cavalry." Finally they began to wonder what Mrs. Winn would say now, she having had nothing at all to say.

That very evening it chanced to occur to Mr. Hodge that he had not returned Lieutenant Winn's call (by card, the cavalryman having dropped in when he knew the new arrival to have dropped out), and when Hodge presented himself at the Winns' (he had spoken of his intention at mess in the presence and hearing of the negro attendant, who had mentioned it without delay to the Winns' colored combination of cook and serving maid, who had come over to borrow a cup of cooking sherry, it being too far to the sutler's, and that damsel had duly notified her mistress of the intended honor) he was shown into the dimly lighted army sitting room, where, toasting her feet before the fire, sat dreaming the young mistress of the establishment, who started up in apparent surprise. She had heard neither the step nor the ring. Very possibly she was dozing, she admitted, for baby was sleeping aloft and her husband was gone. She was attired in a silken gown that Hodge described somewhat later at the major's as "perfectly stunning"—a garment that revealed the rich curves of her beautiful throat and neck and arms. Women who heard wondered why she should be wearing that most becoming evening robe when there was not even a hop. She looked handsomer than the gown, said Hodge, as she rose and greeted him, her cheeks flushed, her eyes languorous and smouldering at first, then growing slowly brilliant. She apologized for the absence of Mr. Winn. He was spending much time at the office just now. "He is regimental commissary, you know, or at least he has been," she explained. Hodge knew all about that, and he also knew that if what he heard about the post was true it would have been better had Winn spent more time at the office before. Then Mrs. Winn was moved to be gracious. She had heard so many, many pleasant things of Mr. Hodge since his arrival. She was so honored that he should call when he must be having so many claims on his time, so many dinner calls to pay. She and Mr. Winn were so sorry they had been unable to entertain Mr. Hodge, but until the cook they were expecting from San Antonio came they were positively starving and could invite no one to share their scraps.

"That cook has been expected a whole year," said other women, but Mrs. Winn paraded him as the cause of her social shortcomings as confidently as ever. Then Mrs. Winn went on to speak of how much she had heard of Hodge at Omaha—dear Omaha! "What lovely times we had along the Platte in the good old days!" Hodge blushed with joy and preened and twittered and thought how blessed a thing it was to be welcomed to the fireside of such a belle and beauty and to be remembered by her as one of the gay young bachelors at Sidney. "Such wicked stories as we heard of you scapegraces from time to time!" said she, whereat Hodge looked as though he might indeed have been shockingly wicked, as perhaps he had. Indeed she feared they (the young officers) were "a bad lot, a bad lot!" and looked up at him from under the drooping lashes in a way that prompted him to an inspiration that was almost electric in its effect on him. Hodge fairly seemed to sparkle, to scintillate. "Sad! We were in despair," said he, "but that was when we heard of your engagement—oh, ah, the second one, I mean!" he stumbled on, for it would never do, thought he, to mention the first.

But he need have had no hesitation. Laura Winn had heard from other and discovered sources something of the rumors floating over the post that very day. She had planned to drop in at the colonel's, where the Fraziers entertained at dinner and music that very evening, in hopes of hearing accidentally something definite, for Winn was one of those useless husbands who never hear anything of current gossip. But women might not talk if they thought she wished to hear, and fate had provided her a better means. She saw here and now the opportunity and the man. It was Hodge who had told so much that was of vivid interest to her; it was Hodge she had been longing to meet for days, but Winn had held him aloof, and now here she had this ingenuous repository of Barclayisms all to herself until Winn should return. The chance was not to be lost.

"I love to live over those dear old days when I was a girl," she said. "Friends seemed so real then, men so true, life so buoyant. Sometimes I find myself wishing there were more of the old friends, the old set, here. We seem—so much more to each other, don't you know, Mr. Hodge?" And Hodge felt sure "we" did and hitched his chair a foot nearer the fire.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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